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AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE QUEEN'S NEW LIFE—A PREMIER'S DUTIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 14, 1874.

The royal procession has made this a stirring week in town. Vast numbers of people have come from the provinces and from abroad to see the sight, and London has a very bustling and crowded appearance. The Queen went back to Windsor this afternoon, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were to go with her on a short visit. Buckingham Palace is a vast, rambling, draughty place, very dismal to live in, and for many years past has been left chiefly to the occupation of domestics. Clarence House, the Duke's own residence, is being rebuilt in a more commodious and handsome style, and will probably not be finished for some months. It is understood that the Queen is greatly charmed with her new daughter-in-law, and she is also delighted with the reception of Thursday. It has, in fact, operated upon her as quite a revival of interest in life, and it is expected that she will now come out much more into public than she has done since the Prince Consort's death. I met her driving in the Kensington Gardens this morning, and talking as brightly and merrily to her daughter Beatrice as in the old days when she used to ride there with her nurse on a donkey. The Queen has intimated that she will accompany the Duke and Duchess to a great civic entertainment to be given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation about the second week after Easter. The Prince and Princess of Wales are going too, and there is to be a state entry through Temple Bar, the gates of which will, of course, in accordance with traditional usage, be shut in their faces, as a matter of right, and then opened with much humility, as a sign of dutiful affection. The Lord Mayor is supposed to be the supreme ruler of the city.

Some time toward the end of May there is to be a grand family council at Saxe-Coburg, where the future position of the Duke of Edinburgh, as heir to his uncle, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, will be discussed and settled. Queen Victoria will be there, and the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Russia are also expected. The Emperor William is cousin of the Queen, and uncle of the Czar, and the Queen is mother-in-law of the Emperor William's eldest son and the Czar's only daughter. The Czar is coming over to England in his steam-yacht, and preparations are already being made to pay him due honor. A grand naval review at Portsmouth is spoken of. The Czar will spend a couple of days at Brussels, and will probably take sea again for Antwerp or Flushing.

TWO RECENT DEATHS.

Two distinguished members of London society died yesterday—the Dowager Duchess of Richmond and the Countess Brunnow. The Duchess was the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey, the Duke of Wellington's companion in arms, who lost a leg at the battle of Waterloo. She was a great beauty—a "toast" as the old phrase was in her earlier days, but the fascination of her grace and sweetness and maternal dignity remained to the last. Her second daughter married Prince Edward, of Saxe-Weimar, the brother of the late Prince Consort; and two of her sons—the present Duke and Lord Henry Lennox—are members of the present Ministry. The Countess Brunnow, the wife of the Russian Ambassador, was an English lady, and very popular in the fashionable world. The Count has been for many years established in England, and his family, if not himself, may almost be considered naturalized. No one lamented the Crimean war more than he did, and he exerted himself earnestly to avert it.

A PREMIER'S TASKS.

Nothing could be more characteristic of the late Premier than the manner in which he has taken the defeat which was precipitated by his own willfulness and arrogance. Two months ago he was perfectly ready to undertake the government of the country for any length of time; and the position of a Prime Minister is, it is needless to say, extremely laborious and fatiguing. All the anxieties and responsibilities of administration fall mainly on his shoulders, and he has also the internal difficulties of the Ministry to contend with. When two of his colleagues quarrel, he has to make it up between them. When one of them falls into a hole, he has to fish him out again. Apart from the mental strain, the mere physical part of the work is very severe. The Prime Minister is busy in his office, at Downing street, all the morning, reading letters, writing or dictating letters, giving instructions, and seeing people on all sorts of subjects. Every few days he has a deputation to receive and to answer. At 4:30 he must be in his place in the House of Commons to reply to any questions that may be put to him. It is not every night that he can snatch an hour to go home to dinner, and a hasty cutlet in the dining-room must be swallowed instead. As a rule he is back in the House at 9 o'clock at the latest, and remains until the end of the sitting, which is seldom before 2 o'clock, and is sometimes as late or early as 3 or 4. When he gets to bed nobody knows. It is necessary that the head of the Government should be acquainted with the general working of all the departments, and with all questions of controversy as they arise, and this naturally involves a vast amount of reading and study. Compare with this close, harassing, and exhausting work the duties of a leader of the opposition. He has no office to attend, no questions to answer, no colleagues to look after. He is bound, of course, to keep a sharp watch on the current business of Parliament, and the members of his party look to him for counsel and guidance. A wise leader, under such circumstances, is pretty constant in his attendance in the House of Commons, and Mr. Disraeli certainly did not neglect this part of his functions. Still, it is not the close, anxious attendance that is required from the First Minister of the Crown. The opposition leader can often slip away to a dinner-party or the opera; and even if he is up very late, he does not need to get up early. His forenoons, at least, are his own. In short, his life is the life of a gentleman at ease compared with that of a drudging slave.

GLADSTONE'S NEW VIEWS.

Yet Mr. Gladstone, who only the other day, as I said, was perfectly willing to go on as head of the Government, has now discovered that his health is quite unequal to the duties of leader of the opposition, which, though they are much lighter, are, in their way, quite as important to the welfare of the country as those of the First Minister. The criticisms and restraint of the opposition ware essential to the satisfactory working of the State machine, and it is an axiom of parliamentary life that those who have held, or who aspire to hold, office are bound also to give the public the benefit of their services during the time they are in opposition. In fact the opposition is called "Her Majesty's Opposition," and its duties and functions are quite as definite and indispensable as those of the Government of the day, the only difference being that the leaders of the opposition serve without salary. This reasonable and well-understood obligation Mr. Gladstone is now anxious to repudiate. His health, he says, will not allow him to accept the burden, although it is only a feather to that leaden weight of ministerial responsibility which he would have had no objection to endure for any number of years if he could only have had his own way. It is impossible to exaggerate the amount of public inconvenience and even danger which must arise from the want of an efficient resistance to the measures of the Ministry. The human body is held together by the pressure of the atmosphere, and the political solidity of a nation is maintained by a similar process. The best of statesmen require very sharp watching. No party has at any time a monopoly of wisdom and discretion. An opposition without a leader is really no opposition at all; it becomes a mere loose mob, without coherence or compacted force, and this is the condition to which Mr. Gladstone is willing to reduce the party to whose loyal devotion he owes so many triumphs. Great pressure has, however, been brought to bear on him to reconsider his final determination to retire at once, and in a letter to Lord Granville, which is apparently intended as a manifesto, he intimates that he will try to go on a little longer, reserving the fullest freedom to retire at any moment. This, of course, will place the party completely at his mercy. He will lead as a favor, but he will exact blind and servile obedience as the price of his continued guidance. If any objection is raised to anything he proposes, he will at once threaten to retire, and as there will be a difficulty in suddenly filling his place, he will most likely be allowed to carry his point. It is impossible that a party can hold together for any purpose under a temporary leadership which is liable at any moment to be withdrawn. A party in this miserable position can only live from hand to mouth and from hour to hour. It can settle nothing for the future—nothing but the fleeting business of the moment. It can have no broad and comprehensive policy. And it is to this that Mr. Gladstone has brought the great Liberal Party. He willfully deprived them of Mr. Cardwell, who would have made an excellent leader, by banishing him to the House of Lords, and now he will neither promise to remain their leader himself nor go away altogether. It is pleaded that Mr. Gladstone's health is bad, and that he must have repose; but if this is so, it can only have arisen in the course of the last few weeks, and can only be due to childish and distempered disappointment. It is no doubt true that Mr. Gladstone has always been indifferent to office for its own sake; he broke up Lord Russell's Government by his impatience to get out of office, and he was certainly sincere in wishing Mr. Disraeli to succeed him last year. It is not office he cares for, but the satisfaction of doing the best that can be done in a quiet, patient, self-denying way, for the good of the country. His ambition is fixed on the enjoyment of personal aggrandizement, and the absolutism of a dictatorship. When he finds that he cannot rule as a despot, with the country creeping at his feet, he flings the country to the dogs, and will have no more to do with it. This arrogant and unscrupulous egotism is the real key both to his policy and personal character. Mr. Gladstone now says he is anxious "to turn his position to account for other purposes than those of politics." He thinks of a trip to the Holy Land, and it would be well if he would devote the remainder of his years to the discovery of the lost tribes.

THE CHISELHURST DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstration on Monday is to be on a grand scale. A Committee of Management is sitting at Willis' Rooms, tents are being erected in the park at Camden Place, and there will be no want of theatrical ingenuity to give éclat to the affair. Even in town, there is already a marked influx of waxed mustaches, tufts on the chin, and red rosettes in the button-hole. The Duke of Aumale, who came over to pay his respects to the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived in strange company, for M. Rouher and the chief Bonapartists came over with him. It has been jocularly assumed that he, too, is on his way to Chiselhurst. Prince Napoleon will not be present to pay homage to his cousin. He has his own idea as to who is the real Napoleon. He adheres, he declares, to the democratic and anti-clerical policy which he has always advocated, and is utterly opposed to the present counselors of Prince Louis, (he does not call him Prince Imperial,) who, he holds, are ruining him as they ruined his father. The Ex-Empress and M. Rouher are, of course, pointed to.

ARTHUR ORTON.

"The claimant" has settled down into the quiet and obscure routine of prison life. Chas. Orton, who, on receiving an allowance, took an affidavit that the claimant was not Arthur Orton, but afterward, on the allowance being stopped, went over to the other side, has published an acknowledgment that the claimant was really his brother; whereupon the two sisters, who were subsidized by the claimant, insist that he is not their brother. They were afraid, however, to say that in the witness-box, and if they had they would now have been in jail waiting for their trial for perjury. It has been proposed to hold meetings to denounce the Judges in the Tichborne case, and to get up subscriptions for the claimant's family, who are destitute. It seems that the benchers of Gray's Inn are not disposed to take proceedings against Dr. Kenealy, on the ground that, if he did anything wrong, the Judges should have punished him. J. H. F.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Snow fell to the depth of four inches yesterday morning in Boston.

Four inches of snow fell at Poughkeepsie on Friday night.

Wright, the Teller of the Bradford Savings Bank, when arrested at Potsdam, N. Y., had in his possession $4,500 in money.

Joseph Hall has been elected Principal of the Hartford, Conn., High and Grammar School, in place of Wm. Capron, deceased.

John P. Clum, of Santa Fé, New-Mexico, has been appointed agent for the Apache Indians at San Carlos Reservation, Arizona.

A new temperance society has been organized in the Town of Rye, under the name of the Rye Temperance Union.

John Cheney, thirteen years old, while riding on an elevator at the Roxbury Steam Mill, at Boston, yesterday, thoughtlessly placed his head through an opening, and it was nearly severed from his body.

Rev. Dr. T. Stock, formerly Pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, in Baltimore, and St. Andrew's Church, in Philadelphia, died on Friday night. He was editor of the *Lutheran Home Monthly* at the time of his decease.

A man named Coleman convicted of forgery was yesterday sentenced to four years in the Richmond, Va., Penitentiary. A suspending order was granted for thirty days, so that counsel may take the case before the Court of Appeals on application for a writ of error.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BRIBES PAID BY CONTRACTORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The District investigation was continued to-day, but the testimony taken was not important except upon one new point. A contractor swore that he had paid to one of the members of the District Legislature, to be divided with another member, $1,000 for influence in obtaining him a contract with the Board of Public Works. He had agreed to pay $3,000, but did not pay the remaining $2,000 because his contract was rescinded. There is a notable class of shysters about Washington who profess to buy and sell Congressmen and public officers, and take money from those who are foolish enough to pay, but oftener than otherwise they are not even known to the persons they pretend to be able to influence. The testimony to-day would indicate that some of these people had been members of the District Legislature. This, of itself, is a serious matter, but no evidence is yet produced to show that any influence which this contractor paid for had anything to do with the award of the contract. If the investigation takes that direction, it is more than likely that it will be found that contractors have been fed upon by a set of parasites who pretended to be able to obtain contracts, though in reality they had no infuence at all, and if not more than two members of the District Legislature are found among them, the reputation of that body will be improved by the investigation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The District of Columbia Investigating Committee met to-day at 1:15 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Harrington filed an answer of the Board of Public Works to the last two charges of the memorialists. W. H. Huestis testified that he is an old contractor; has been many years in that business; has examined the curb laid around P street, and would furnish, dress, haul, and put down that or similar curb for $1 45 per foot. He stated at length that he could set curb of the various sizes named at from eleven to sixteen cents per foot, and do the sodding at from eighteen to thirty cents per yard. The curb around the P street circle is a straight curb, and witness could make as good a job around a circle of that radius with a straight as with a circular curb. Witness could furnish for $1 per foot a curb such as is used here in the improvements by the board, for which they paid $1 10 per foot. William Ball, a property owner on Sixth street, testified that he had been damaged to the extent of $300 by reason of the manner in which improvement had been made by the board in front of his property.

Mr. Mattingly, for the board, stated that a commission was appointed to appraise all such damages; that their report thereon will be sent to the next Legislature, when an appropriation will be made to pay all accounts of this nature.

John Wilson, an old citizen, testified that he owns property on New-York avenue and other streets. New-York avenue was graded and paved in front of his property, and he had been largely overassessed for the improvement on that street, taking as a basis the scale of prices furnished him by the board. The grade of that street was twice changed by the board, and all the cost of the changes was charged against the property-owners.

Mr. Shepherd stated to the witness, when complaint of this matter was referred to him, as Vice-President of the board, that he considered that the law of Congress authorizing the assessment of tax for special improvements, under which this assessment was made, was a most damnable and oppressive one, and he intended to call the attention of Congress to its injustice.

Geo. B. Raub testified as to the cost of improvements on C street, in front of his property; also in relation to his Fifteenth street property, the tendency being to show that he was charged largely in excess of what he ought equitably to have been required to pay.

In filling the canal between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, West, the contractor only removed the stone wall of the canal down to the water line, covering up all the stone below that.

Peter McNamara, on being recalled, denied that his brother Dennis McNamara, to his knowledge, ever gave John Crane any sum of money as a consideration for not investigating the contracts witness had with the Board of Public Works; witness has paid Wm. A. Cook for legal services, but never paid him money for political influence. Witness was asked whether he ever gave or offered to give money to Jos. Carroll or Geo. Gulick, members of the Legislature of the District of Columbia. The witness, after declining to answer and being required to respond, said he gave Carroll $1,000 to obtain the for him the contract for Pennsylvania avenue, east of the Capitol. He offered to give the money to Gulick. There was $3,000 to be given to Gulick and Carroll. He gave $1,000 to Carroll. The contract was changed so that the witness did not feel bound to pay the other $2,000. This agreement was made in September, 1871. They represented to witness that they could procure the contract, but the witness afterward found that this was not the case. The witness gave Mr. Barney, the assistant engineer, $150, and Barney gave it back again; loaned him the money and he paid it back; didn't loan it as a bribe or regard it as such; this was about ten months ago. Barney subsequently measured work for witness, and witness is sorry for it, because Barney didn't allow witness the amount of grading he claimed. Witness don't believe Carroll ever attempted to earn the $1,000 witness had given him. These facts came to the knowledge of Gov. Shepherd, who was very angry, and said these men had not been of any assistance whatever in obtaining contracts, and if he ever heard of witness giving money in that way again, he would never give witness another contract.

Mr. Barney testified that McNamara gave him an envelope one day on the street, and that he did not know what was in it, but supposed it was in reference to some measurement McNamara wanted done the next day. On looking at it, witness saw that it bore an indorsement to the effect that McNamara loaned witness $180 for sixty days. Witness at once carried the envelope to the Governor and gave it to him, requesting that it be returned to McNamara, which the Governor did. His object in returning the money to the Governor was to prevent contractors in future from such acts.

Thomas Coyle testified that he could set curb at fifteen cents a foot. Witness graded for the old corporation, and got paid ten cents for grading and twice that amount for filling, using the earth excavated for filling; used all the spare dirt for filling lots owned by private parties.

Solomon Fague testified that he had been called on to measure brick buildings that contained a good many old paving-brick; recently had a cellar excavated under the Foundry Church, and paid forty cents a yard for it, and the contractor had the use of the dirt.

James A. Magruder, Chairman of the Board of Public Works, was examined at length in reference to payments made by him to various companies from whom the board had purchased materials.

L. J. Follansbee testified that he heard the testimony of P. Cullinane, yesterday, and was present on one occasion when Magruder refused to pay Cullinane money. Magruder on that day paid the witness $4,000 for work done by witness. Never heard Cullinane say anything about the alleged $5,000 transaction referred to yesterday until yesterday.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE-MURDERER.

LACONIA, N. H., March 28.—Bledgett, the wife-murderer, committed suicide this morning. He was found by the jailor about 6 o'clock suspended to a bar in his cell by a strip of sheeting which he had torn from his bed. He was quite warm, but life was extinct. The Coroner was summoned, and took possession of sundry papers which the deceased had left. A prisoner heard Blodgett speak about two hours before the jailor arrived. He left a history of his life, letters to his children, and also directions concerning his burial. He was forty-four years old.

ALBANY.

THE SENATE AT WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Senate continues steadfast in the determination to hold six-day sessions each week, and to adjourn *sine die* at the very earliest possible moment. If Speaker Husted could induce the unruly members of his House to follow the example of the Upper Chamber, the Supply bill could be disposed of by the 20th of April and the session closed by the 25th. In the meantime, the lobby is doing everything possible to retard legislation, and not a few of the votes against holding Saturday sessions can be traced to its influence.

To-day's and last Saturday's sessions were remarkable for the large amount of business transacted. This morning the entire list of general orders was read through. This fact reflects great credit upon the gentlemen who were present, and at so advanced a stage of the session is said to be unprecedented in the history of the Legislature.

SENATORS WHO DO THEIR DUTY.

The following is a list of the Senators who did not shrink from the duty of continuous work imposed upon them by the vote of the Senate: Messrs. King, Jacobs, Fox, Booth, Robertson, Dayton, Dickinson, Lowery, Kellogg, Wood, Selkreg, Johnson, Wellman, Ganson, McGowan, and Thompson.

DRAWING-ROOM CARS ON STREET RAILROADS.

Senator Fox's bill to provide for the running of drawing-room cars on street railroads in New-York City, and that of Senator Jacobs, with the same provisions relating to Brooklyn, were ordered to a third reading.

AMENDING THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

During the consideration of the bill to create a Board of Estimate in the City of Brooklyn, Senator Jacobs succeeded in having several amendments to the charter of Brooklyn inserted. Most important among them is one which provides for single heads of departments to be appointed by the Moyor and Common Council, and making all the departments subject to the control of the same authority.

THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Senate, the Finance Committee have engaged Mr. R. W. Peckham as counsel to aid in the investigation of the alleged frauds in the management of the new Capitol building. The committee were in session this afternoon. Joseph Bardwell, a contractor to furnish granite for the building, was examined, and stated that there was no public letting when he secured the contract, and that he was allowed a margin of one inch on every foot of stone delivered.

MURDER OF A LAWYER.

HON. HENRY MYERS SHOT BY COL. G. TYRRELL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 28.—The second murder in this vicinity during the present week occurred about 11 o'clock this morning in the law office of Stevenson & Myers, of Covington. Hon. Harvey Myers, a lawyer, very widely known, was shot and killed by Col. W. G. Tyrrell, of Covington, a reporter for the Cincinnati *Commercial*. The circumstances developed thus far are as follows: During several weeks past Mrs. Mary T. Tyrrell has been endeavoring, in the Covington courts, to obtain a divorce from her husband, retaining as her lawyers Messrs. Stevenson and Myers. Her grounds were these, which the public were a unit in justifying: Her husband, by fraud, had persuaded her to sign over to him the whole of an estate willed to her by her father, Judge McKinney, and valued at upward of $80,000. She had quietly submitted until she discovered her once liberal competence slowly dwindling to a pittance by reason of her husband's speculations and profligacy. She then became aroused, demanded her own to be given back, was refused and insulted, and then applied for a divorce. During the progress of the divorce trial Col. Tyrrell has shown a good deal of vindictiveness, especially toward Mr. Merrill, because he, in the regular line of professional duty, had brought to light certain facts concerning Tyrrell's life which reflected anything but credit or honor on him. Tyrrell was heard repeatedly to threaten Myers' life. No attention was, however, paid to the threats, and the trial as usual proceeded this morning. The testimony being all in about 10 o'clock, Mr. Myers retired to his private office, and about 11 o'clock Tyrrell came to the door of the main office and inquired of the clerk if Myers was in. He was told he was in the private office. Tyrrell then walked past the clerk, all the time awkwardly holding his right hand in the side-pocket of his coat, and entered the presence of Myers. The clerk heard at first a wordy altercation, a slight scuffle, and then a pistol-shot in the hall with which both offices communicated. Immediately rushing into the hall, he saw Myers falling, with his hand trying to stop the blood oozing from a wound inflicted in the abdomen by a ball from a Derringer pistol. Myers was carried back into the office and laid down, where, in a short time, he expired. He, however, lived long enough to make a written statement to the effect that Tyrrell had offered some insult to him, that he had ordered him from the office, an order which Tyrrell refused to obey, and he was proceeding to enforce it, when Tyrrell drew a Derringer from his right pocket and fired. Myers also lived long enough to see his grief-stricken family, consisting of wife and six children. Mr. Myers was widely known, had been several times elected to judicial positions, and was universally respected. Tyrrell, immediately after the tragedy, was arrested, conducted to the County Jail, and locked up. The affair has created intense excitement in the community, and its discussion is upon everybody's lips.

THE INDIANS.

TROUBLE THREATENED ON THE MALPEAR RESERVATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, to-day, says that the Indians on the Malpear Reservation have grown insolent, and serious trouble is feared. A detachment of troops has been sent from Fort Harney to protect Agent Linville and his men. Mr. Linville has discovered a conspiracy among the Indians to inaugurate hostilities. A considerable number of Indians have left the reservation.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Capt. Brayton, Eighth Infantry, reports from Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming Territory, that eight horses were stolen by Indians from near Camp Brown, on the 8th of March. The horses were the property of W. P. Noble, a freight contractor between Camp Stambaugh and Bryan. Major Dudley, Third Cavalry, reports from Sidney barracks, the theft of seventeen horses from Riverside Ranche, North Platte, on the night of the 17th of March. The theft was committed by reservation Indians, who are just now making strong professions of peace.

THE SELMA JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

SELMA, Ala., March 28.—The Selma Exposition Jockey Club meeting opens on Wednesday, April 1, and will continue three days. Splendid stables from New-York, Boston, and Baltimore are present. The New-Orleans and Mobile stables are especially fine, and magnificent sport is anticipated. The railroads will run excursion trains during the races.

GEN. BEAUREGARD AND THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28.—Gen. Beauregard has written a letter to the Washington *Republican* in answer to Gov. Hebert's letter on the Louisiana question, accompanied by two communications, signed by prominent citizens, showing that when Gen. Beauregard was a candidate the office sought him, and not he the office.

WASHINGTON.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

INSURANCE COMPANIES NOT TO BE REIMBURSED FOR LOSSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The House Judiciary Committee held a meeting of over three hours' duration this afternoon on the subject of the distribution of the award of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. By a vote of a majority of the members present it was decided, after a long and animated discussion, that no provision should be made for reimbursing any insurance companies in any losses sustained by them under policies insuring vessels which were destroyed by Confederate cruisers. Although the committee was not full to-day, there is no reason to believe that this action will be changed when all the members are present. Messrs. Butler, Wilson, Frye, White, Ward, and Eldredge are known to be opposed to allowing the insurance companies to participate in the distribution of the award. Messrs. Poland, Tremain, and Jewett maintain that the insurance companies should be placed on an equality with all other corporations or persons who sustained losses from the Alabama and her consorts, and Mr. Cessna thinks that the insurance companies should, at least, be allowed to absorb such a portion of the award as remains after the other classes of losers are indemnified. There is, therefore, a clear majority of the committee ready to sustain to-day's action. A portion of the majority above named are in favor of distributing out of the award the amount paid by insurers as war premiums, but as this kind of damages was expressly excluded by the Geneva Tribunal in fixing the gross sum, it is considered very doubtful whether the committee will recommend that it be paid by the United States. This question and others of importance connected with the general subject are, however, yet to be decided by the committee.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FARRAGUT PRIZE MONEY.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent an order to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, requiring that officer to pay the amounts of prize and bounty money due for the capture of New Orleans and the destruction of the enemy's ships. The total amount of prize-money proper is $530,000, and $200,000 additional bounty for the destruction of the rebel vessels. The number of United States ships of war that took part in these engagements is forty-four, and the number of officers and men who will share in the prize awards is between 2,500 and 3,000. Of the entire amount of the award the Farragut estate will receive one twentieth, or about $35,000. One of the causes of the delay of this distribution was the consideration of the question as to what share the division commanders should have. There were three divisions in the fleet, commanded respectively by Admirals Bailey and Porter and Fleet Captain Bell, each of whom will be entitled to one-fiftieth of the award, as divisional commanders. All the other officers of the fleet will receive their distributive shares in proportion to their respective rates of pay. The Secretary of the Navy has endeavored to include the names of all persons in his lists who were borne on the ships' books, or who were actually aboard the ships doing duty under competent orders during the engagements preceding and at the time of the occupation of New-Orleans by the United States forces. The lists include wounded sailors and detachments from other ships, and are thought to be absolutely correct. It will require from six weeks to two months for the Fourth Auditor to get up the clerical lists for this distribution.

CURRENCY STATEMENT—INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Division, for the week ending to-day, was $287,700; shipments, $651,700; shipments of notes, $1,499,900; amount in United States bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $392,787,200; and for public deposits, $16,325,200. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $298,300; for the month, $7,138,982; for the fiscal year, $78,774,894. The outstanding national bank circulation is $348,853,674.

THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

The House Committee on Commerce heard a delegation of citizens from the Upper Mississippi Valley in advocacy of appropriations for the improvement of the Falls of St. Anthony. The committee took the subject under consideration.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $2,289,036, special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,475,000; coin, $86,768,838, including coin certificates, $38,049,500; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

SATURDAY'S SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The session of the House to-day was for debate only on the Currency bill, Mr. MacDougall, of New-York, in the chair as Speaker *pro tem*. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bright and Whitthorne, of Tennessee; Buckner, of Missouri; Cotton, of Iowa, and Scudder, of New-Jersey. The Senate was not in session to-day.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S CONDITION.

Admiral Porter's condition is more favorable to-night.

ARREST OF THE STATE TREASURER OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.—Col. Joseph Mayo, State Treasurer, returned this morning by the northern train, and was arrested at the depot by City Sergeant P. T. Moore. He was taken to the Second Police station, and subsequently committed to jail to await an examination before Police Justice White at 1:30 P. M. to-day. Col. Mayo's mind is considerably unsettled. He shows evident signs of mental aberration. The arrest was made on a bench warrant, issued by Judge Guigon, charging Mayo with the embezzlement of $3,000 of the State funds on the 31st of December last. At 2 o'clock Col. Mayo, still laboring under strong mental excitement, and entirely incoherent in his conversation, was brought before the Police Justice upon an application for bail. Several witnesses were examined as to the condition of the accused, and their evidence showed not only that Mayo is now insane, but that his mind has been seriously affected for months past, and that if confined to prison it might result in his permanent insanity, or death. Police Justice White thereupon admitted him to bail in $10,000 for his appearance on the 15th of April. After being bailed he was taken to his residence, and is now receiving every attention from his friends and physicians. The arrest of Col. Mayo has caused intense excitement here among all classes, he being highly esteemed by all, and having many intimate friends, who are deeply grieved at his misfortune. Rumors were current on the streets this afternoon that, in a paroxysm of insanity, he had killed himself, but they are unfounded.

Gov. Kemper to-day communicated to the General Assembly intelligence of the absence of the Treasurer from his office without giving notice of such absence, or its probable duration; and that body at once appointed a joint committee, to whom the matter was referred for consideration as to what action is necessary to be taken. This will doubtless necessitate a full investigation into the affairs of the Treasurer's office.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION ON THE LAKES.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 28.—The schooner Canadian, with wheat, from Toronto, arrived last night—the first of the season.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

GANANOQUE, Ontario, March 28.—The night express train going west on the Grand Trunk Railroad ran into a special locomotive preceding it, two miles east of this place, early this morning. The engineer, fireman and brakemen of the express train were slightly injured. Several passengers also suffered slight contusions.

THE SOCIAL-EVIL LAW IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The social-evil question, which has excited great interest in this city during the past Winter and has been the subject of much contention in the Legislature, has been finally settled. At the session of the House last night the bill repealing the regulating clause of the city charter was passed, and then the bill which passed the Senate Tuesday, and which retains the present hospital and reformatory, and prevents the raiding of houses of ill-fame, was adopted by a large majority.

PACIFIC MAIL.

THE STEAM-SHIP COLIMA SAFE — THREE BLADES OF HER PROPELLER LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—A small boat from the screw steam-ship Montana arrived at San Diego, Cal., at 3 o'clock this morning with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger and Capt. Heffron, the agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at Acapulco, who reported the Montana outside the harbor awaiting their return from the delivery of dispatches. They report that on the 15th of March the steam-ship Colima lost three blades of her propeller and put into Cerros Island, off the coast of Southern California. A boat's crew started from the Colima for San Diego, and after battling with head winds for nine days were picked up by the Montana ninety miles south of San Diego. The Montana turned about to go to the assistance of the Colima, but met her in tow of the Arizona. The Montana parted with the Colima and Arizona Friday, March 27, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

When the steam-ship Montana reached the Colima the latter vessel had only about ten days' supply of provisions on board. The Colima could not have been seen from the company's steamers passing Cerros Island owing to the position of her anchorage. The crew of the boat sent from the Colima suffered terribly before they were picked up by the Montana. When last seen the Arizona was towing the Colima against a strong head wind, and making only about seven miles an hour.

The agents of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company here have no information as yet of the manner in which the disaster to the Colima occurred.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

The steam-ship Constitution arrived at Panama from San Francisco on the 21st of March. The steam-ship Acapulco sailed from Aspinwall for New-York on the 23d, and will be due there on the morning of April 1. The Henry Chauncey arrived at Aspinwall from New-York on the 24th. The City of Guatemala sailed from Aspinwall for New-York on the 25th.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Chappel Brothers, of Baltimore, Md., whose chemical works were destroyed by fire on Friday night, were insured: on stock, $30,000, and on the building, $71,250, in the following companies: Liverpool and London and Globe, $9,000; Ætna, Connecticut, $6,000; Royal, $7,000; New-Orleans, of New-Orleans, Niagara, of New-York, and Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania, $3,500 each; Orient, of Connecticut, $3,250; Security, of Connecticut, Atlantic, of New-York, Manhattan, of New-York, Phœnix, of Connecticut, American, of Pennsylvania, and Equitable, of Nashville, $3,000 each; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, Hartford, of Connecticut, St. Joseph, of Missouri, Lorillard, of New-York, Home, of New-York, Brewers', of Wisconsin, Lycoming, of Pennsylvania, Lancaster, of Pennsylvania, People's, of New-Jersey, Allemania, of Ohio, and Citizens', of New-Jersey, $2,500 each; Lynchburg, of Virginia, Springfield, of Massachusetts, and Hoffman, of New-York, $2,000 each; Franklin, of West Virginia, $1,500. The balance is in home companies. The total loss is between $150,000 and $160,000.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the benzine shed, near the cotton mill of R. D. Wood & Son, and created great excitement. The shed was located 500 feet from the mill, and the flames communicated with the outer portion of the bleachery, but were soon extinguished, without material damage. The cotton and finishing mills escaped damage. The loss by the burning of the benzine shed will not exceed $1,000, and is covered by insurance.

The furniture factory of A. R. Innis, in Columbus, Ohio, caught fire last night in the varnishing-room. The building was completely gutted. The loss is unknown. No insurance.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 29—1 A. M.—The barometer remains high over nearly all the country east of the Rocky Mountains. North-westerly winds, low temperature, and increasing cloudiness prevail over the North-west and lakes and thence to Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia. North-westerly to north-easterly winds, falling temperature, and increasing cloudiness in the Southern States, with rain on the gulf coast. North-westerly winds, falling temperature, and partly cloudy weather in the Eastern and Middle States.

The rivers have risen at Yankton and Cairo, and fallen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, falling temperature, rising barometer, North-westerly winds, clear and partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, Northwesterly winds, rising barometer, colder and generally clear weather.

For the lakes, and thence to the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, north-westerly to north-easterly winds, high barometer, low temperature, and generally clear weather.

For the North-west, north-westerly winds, veering to south-easterly, lower pressure, low temperature, and generally cloudy weather.

For the Southern States, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, veering to north-easterly and south-easterly, low temperature, but rising in the Western Gulf.

Partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain on the Gulf coast.

The rivers will probably rise slightly at Yankton and Cairo, and fall at Nashville, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake stations on April 1.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	26°	37°	3:30 P. M.	50°	46°
6 A. M.	26°	36°	6 P. M.	43°	41°
9 A. M.	31°	36°	9 P. M.	38°	41°
12 M.	40°	43°	12 P. M.	40°	39°

Average temperature yesterday, 39⅞°.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 36¾°.

Average temperature for last week, 39°.

Average temperature for corresponding week last year, 34°.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the past week shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 29.940 inches, the maximum being 30.254 inches, on the 24th, and the minimum 29.640 inches, on the 23d. The mean temperature for the week was 38.1°; the maximum was 58°, on the 26th, and the minimum 16°, on the 24th. The rain-fall for the week was 0.25 inch, and the distance traveled by the wind was 2,122 miles.

A CHARITABLE BEQUEST.

BOSTON, Mass., March 28.—Miss Mary Louisa Shaw, who died Jan. 31, has bequeathed $67,000 to charitable institutions in Boston, remembering Catholics and Protestants alike.

THE MACON RACES.

MACON, Ga., March 28.—At the Central City Park, to-day, the first race, a two-mile handicap, over hurdles, was won by Chief Engineer, in 4:06; Fireball second, and Joe Johnston third. The second race was a quarter-of-a-mile dash, for yearlings. Ino won in 26¼; Victoria second, and Fanny Johnston third. The third race was a two-mile dash, which was won by Limestone. Time—3:47; Revenge second, Bessie Lee third. The races ended to-day.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, March 28—3 P. M.—The annual race between the Oxford and Cambridge boat crews came off this morning over the usual course on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, distance four miles and two furlongs, and, as has been the case in the past four years, resulted in a victory for the Cambridge boat, which came in four lengths ahead of its rival. The weather was beautiful, and a more propitious day for the contest could not have been selected. The crowd that assembled to witness the race was unprecedented. On the Surrey side of the river from Putney to Mortlake there was one compact mass of people 150 feet wide, and at the latter place carriages five deep stood in long rows.

The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh, who were expected to be among the spectators, were absent.

Upon the toss for choice of positions Cambridge won, and selected the Middlesex, or northern side. The Oxford crew rowed into the stream at 11:01 o'clock. Five minutes later the Cambridge boat appeared, and was received with immense cheering by its friends. The betting at this time was five to two in favor of Cambridge. All things being in readiness, at 11:14 o'clock the signal to start was given, and the boats got away instantaneously. Cambridge had the advantage from the first, rowing at the rate of thirty-seven strokes per minute, but both crews pulled steadily.

After an exciting contest, Cambridge reached the Ship at Mortlake at 37 minutes and 35 seconds past 11 o'clock, winning the race in twenty-three minutes and thirty-five seconds.

The water, though not so smooth as would have been desired, was fairly calm.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RACE.

LONDON, March 28—5 P. M.—Immediately upon receiving the word to start both boats took the water together, but after a few pulls at the oars, Cambridge was one-quarter of a length in advance of Oxford, and at Bishop's Creek, three furlongs from the Aqueduct Bridge, (the starting point,) were nearly clear of their opponents. Here the steering of both boats was eccentric, and the time was bad. Between Craven Point and Hammersmith Bridge the coxswain of the Oxford boat steered wildly. Off the Crab Tree, seven furlongs from Bishop's Creek, Oxford decreased the lead of Cambridge by a plucky spurt, and at the Soap Works, about one mile and four furlongs from the Aqueduct Bridge, was only one length behind the Cantabs. At Hammersmith Bridge, about two furlongs and a half from the Soap Works, Cambridge lost half a length by bad steering, but off the Doves, two furlongs further on, again went ahead fast.

The Dark Blues made another spurt and drew up nearly level with the Cantabs, and off Chiswick Church succeeded in getting one-quarter of a length in advance. The excitement then became intense, and cheer upon cheer from Oxford's supporters rang out from both sides of the river.

In Corney Reach, about two miles and a half from the Aqueduct Bridge, Cambridge took the lead again, and passed Barnes Bridge, about seven furlongs beyond Corney Reach, a length and a half ahead of Oxford.

Here Oxford rowed wildly, and Cambridge kept the lead to the end, reaching the stake-boat at Mortlake four lengths in advance of their opponents amid the deafening cheers of their friends on the shore.

Both crews were very much exhausted when the race terminated, but Oxford appeared to be the most distressed. This evening the victors and their opponents dine together at the Criterion Restaurant, the members of the Oxford crew having declined the invitation of Lord Mayor Lusk to both crews to a dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF BARON ROSSMORE.

LONDON, March 28.—Baron Rossmore is dead.

RUSSIA.

TRADE-MARKS IN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—Hon. Marshall Jewell, the United States Minister, to-day signed a declaration respecting trade-marks. It gives to American manufacturers equal right with those of Russia, thus completely protecting the interests of Americans. This is the first treaty signed in both the Russian and English languages.

AUSTRIA.

A DEMAND FOR THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

VIENNA, March 28.—Several Deputies have presented resolutions in the Lower House of the Reichsrath requiring the Government to expel from the country the Jesuits, and all orders affiliated therewith.

ITALY.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ROME, March 28.—It is reported that King Victor Emmanuel burnt an address sent to him from a number of citizens of Trieste, because it contained treasonable sentiments toward Austria, and that he will send to the Austrian Government a formal disavowal of sympathy with the address.

ROUMANIA AND TURKEY.

A DISAGREEMENT IMMINENT.

LONDON, March 28.—It is rumored that there is trouble between Roumania and Turkey, growing out of the action of the former in fixing Customs tariffs with other European powers.

CANADA.

RIEL, THE MEMBER FOR MANITOBA, PREPARING TO TAKE HIS SEAT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 28.—It is reported that Riel, the member for the Province of Manitoba, is in the city, and will shortly take his seat. This being the first session of the new Parliament, he will not require to be introduced to the Speaker, and it is considered improbable that the Clerk will refuse to administer the oath to him.

DEATH OF HON. H. H. KILLABY.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 28.—Hon. H. H. Killaby, one of the oldest politicians of Canada, and formerly a Cabinet Minister, died at Pictou, Ontario, to-day.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

BOSTON, March 28.—The fifth ballot for United States Senator was taken at noon to-day with the following result:

Dawes, 88; Hoar, 75; Curtis, 63; Adams, 13; Banks, 7.

Whittier, Washburn, and Pierce received each one vote.

Whole number of votes, 254; necessary to a choice, 128.

The convention adjourned till Monday.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE MISOGYNIST.

"Il était un jeune homme d'un bien beau passé."

I.

When first he sought our haunts, he wore
His locks in Hamlet-style;
His brow with thought was "sicklied o'er,"—
We rarely saw him smile;
And e'en when none were looking on,
His air was always woe-begone.

II.

He kept, I know, his bosom bare
To imitate Jean Paul;
His almost only topics were
Æsthetics, Fate, and Soul;—
Although at times, but not for long,
He bowed his Intellect to song.

III.

He served, he said, a Muse of Tears;
I know his verses breathed
A fine funereal air of biers,
And objects cypress-wreathed;—
Indeed, his tried acquaintance fled
An ode he named "The Sheeted Dead."

IV.

In these light moods, I call to mind,
He darkly would allude
To some dread sorrow undefined,—
Some passion unsubdued;
Then break into a ghastly laugh
And talk of Keats his epitaph.

V.

He railed at Women's faith as cant;
We thought him grandest when
He named them "Syren-shapes that chant
On bleaching bones of Men;"—
Alas, not e'en the great go free
From that insidious minstrelsy!

VI.

His lot, he oft had used to urge,
Lay on a lone Rock where
Around Time-beaten bases surge
The Waters of Despair.
We knew it true. We never knew
What gentler ears he told it to.

VII.

We, bound with him as brethren were,
One-minded, celibate,
Resolved to Thought and Diet spare
Our lives to dedicate;—
We, truly, in no common sense
Deserved his closer confidence!

VIII.

But soon, and yet, though soon, too late,
We, sorrowing, sighed to find
A gradual softness enervate
That once superior mind,
Until—in full assembly met,
He never mentioned Etiquette.

IX.

The verse that we severe had known,
Assumed a wanton air,—
A fond effeminate monotone
Of eyebrows, eyes, and hair;—
Not ——— stirred him now or ———,—
He read "The Angel in the House!"

X.

And worse. He, once sublime to chaff,
Grew whimsically sore
If we but named a photograph
We found him simpering o'er;
Or told how in his chambers lurked
A waistcoat curiously worked.

XI.

Then worse again. He tried to dress,
He trimmed his tragic mane,
Announced at last—to our distress—
He had not "lived in vain;"
Thenceforth his one prevailing mood
Became a base beatitude.

XII.

And, O Jean Paul, and Fate and Soul!
We met him next grown stout,
His throat with wedlock's triple roll,
"All wool," enwound about;
His very hat had changed its brim!
Our course was clear. We banished him.

—AUSTIN DOBSON.

THE THREE POST-CARDS.

I.

Mrs. Brewster and her two daughters lived in a small detached villa, situated in the outskirts of a town which we shall call Dumblewitch. Mrs. Brewster was the widow of a barrister, one of her brothers was an Admiral of the Red, and another had a pretty estate in an adjoining county; but still, notwithstanding these claims to gentility, she often found it a puzzling matter to make the two ends meet. As for the two girls, Bella and Rosie, they had quite enough to do to look after their clothes. They must appear like other people, and boots and shoes did wear out so alarmingly fast, and they certainly could not make them. It was comparatively easy to turn out Rosie respectably, for she was small and slight, and a cheap remnant went a long way toward smartening her up; but Bella!—ah! yes, indeed! there was the tug of war. Bella was not only tall, but she had good broad shoulders, and an ample, well-delevoped figure; it was of no use to try and cover her up with skimpy jackets and badly-made bodies; all the defects and deficiencies of the garments would stare out with startling and painful distinctness. Bella's very perfections, her height, her upright carriage, her tendency to embonpoint, all of which would set off good dress, only made shabby clothes look still more remarkably and strikingly shabby; so, one day, there was nothing for Mrs. Brewster to do but to throw herself back in her chair, and exclaim:

"No, Bella, my dear, I really cannot let you go into the streets such a figure as that."

"I am sure, mamma," answered Bella, ruefully—"I am sure I can't help my things wearing out."

"I know you can't, my dear, but still I wish you were as easily dressed as Rosie; she got her last Spring alpaca dress dyed the other day, and it really looks wonderfully well; now on you, all the streaks would show terribly, you are so very remarkable looking."

"Yes, that's just it; Rosie is so small, she easily passes in a crowd and no one observes her much, but it is a different thing with me, because I am tall, and perhaps a *little* stout. Well! it's not my fault. I suppose I must only go down to Smith's and see what he has got; he has just bought a bankrupt's stock of goods, all the papers are full of his advertisements, and I shouldn't wonder if I might pick up a new costume for next to nothing."

Mrs. Brewster sighed. "Those ready-made-up things won't answer for you, I'm afraid," said she. "There is never enough of material." But at the same time she took out her purse and extracted from it two sovereigns, which she gave to her eldest born, admonishing her to be very careful about bringing back the right change.

In about an hour Bella and Rosie returned, radiant with glee. Bella had bought a lovely écru costume, all trimmed with buff lace, for the surprisingly low sum of one pound eleven shillings and ninepence half-penny. Never had such a bargain been seen; it was really handsome, and would just suit Bella, who absolutely required handsome things. But Mrs. Brewster sighed again as she put the eight shillings and twopence half-penny, which was all that remained of the two sovereigns, into her well-worn purse. "Bella, my dear," said she, "there is no use talking any more about it, you really must bring Mr. Simpson to the point."

Now a word must be said as to who Mr. Simpson was. Mr. Jacob Simpson was in the National Bank—head of his department, and supposed to be in the receipt of six or seven hundred a year. He was nervous, fidgety, fussy, and cautious, rather small in stature, with thin spindle legs and arms, a narrow chest, and a general air of skimpiness about him, as if he had not too much blood, or muscle, or, indeed, too much of anything. His skin was of a saffron hue, he had pale, watery eyes, a bald bumpless forehead, and scanty hair of a feeble dun color. He always wore a frock-coat in the mornings, and liked to be thought a business man. About four years before our story commences, he had met Miss Bella Brewster at a quiet tea-party, and ever since he had devoted himself to her with constant and never-wearying assiduity. He had walked with her, he had talked to her, he had ate and drank with her, he had sat by her side, he had lent her books, and now Mrs. Brewster declared for the hundred and first time that something must and should come of all this, and that for the future Mr. Jacob Simpson should be the one to provide the splendid Bella with écru costumes and polonaises *ad infinitum*.

"Bring Mr. Simpson to the point, mamma!" exclaimed Bella; "I can tell you I don't think that will be such a very easy matter."

"And why not?" responded Mrs. Brewster; "why not? I am sure he has been coming to the house long enough; and I must say, Bella, that I do think there must have been some sad mismanagement on your part, some terrible want of tact, not to have shown him, long ago, that you will have no more of this dawdling, and dangling, and dilly-dallying. The man is well enough off to marry to-morrow——"

"But he is such a little horror!" cried Bella, with a shrug of her shoulders, "and he has such small ferret's eyes—or—no! I believe ferret's eyes are bright, and his have not even that advantage, they are just as dull and stupid as he is himself——"

"Dull or not dull," answered Mrs. Brewster, "stupid or not stupid, Mr. Simpson is an amiable Christian man, and I am sure would make a most excellent husband."

"I don't know that he is so very amiable," said Bella, "and I am convinced he is fearfully stingy."

"Yes, I do believe he is rather stingy," added Rosie; "though he has known us so long he has never even brought us a bunch of flowers."

"Bunch of flowers!" repeated Mrs. Brewster, contemptuously; "bunch of fiddle-sticks! I can tell you what, it is only foolish boys that bring bunches of flowers, and little nonsenses of that kind; foolish boys who are not able to marry, and not thinking of such a thing. Now, Mr. Simpson *is* able to marry, there can be no doubt of that. He is none of your scamps; he is a safe sort of a person that one can depend upon—there is no giddiness or flightiness about *him*."

"Indeed, there's not," cried Bella. "There is nothing so lively; and I am convinced the man is forty if he is a day."

"It is all very fine, mamma, for you and Rosie to want me to marry Mr. Simpson; no doubt it would be very pleasant for you both to come and stay with me, and enjoy yourselves—it would be famous fun for you, of course; but it is I that would have to live with the man—it is I that would have to be worried with him day after day, and to put up with his tiresome ways."

"Rosie and I are only thinking of your comfort and happiness, my dear," said Mrs. Brewster; "we all know you would like to have a nice establishment of your own—you always seem as if you ought to be married, you have such a commanding, ordering sort of way about you. Ever since you were fifteen people have remarked that you had much more the air of a married woman than of a girl, and of course it would be a great matter to have you well settled; but if you are inclined to offend Mr. Simpson, I am sure that very little will do it, and he will be off altogether, and there are plenty of other girls who will be delighted to take him."

"Yes, indeed there are," remarked Rosie.

"Oh! if Mr. Simpson asks me, I fully intend to accept him," cried Bella; "but I do wish he was not quite so dull and tame and prosy; he does bore me so with his stupid talk about geology and zoology, and I don't know what besides. I don't believe he really understands much about them himself. And then he has no manliness, not a bit. I remember once when we were in the Ormsbys' garden, some one said that if you caught hold of a nettle tight it would not sting, and every one tried except Mr. Simpson, and he slunk away down a by-path, as if he hadn't the pluck even to try that; he did look so contemptible."

"Well! my dear, if you know of any one who is comfortably off, and has plenty of manliness, and is ready to catch hold of stinging-nettles, and willing to take you, I am sure Rosie and I will be delighted to hear of him."

"I don't know of any such person," replied Bella shortly; "I think every one that is nice is poor."

"All Mr. Simpson wants," continued Mrs. Brewster, "is a little judicious encouragement, and there are a hundred delicate ways of giving it; but you are so stupid you don't seem to know them. Only last week when he said he must come to Tetterden [Tetterden was the suburb of Dumblewitch in which Mrs. Brewster resided] to get a wife, you made no answer, but sat mum like a fool. Now a girl who had her wits about her would have cast down her eyes, and said nicely, 'I am sure, Mr. Simpson, you would have no difficulty in obtaining one.' I must confess, Bella, I could almost have boxed your ears for letting such an opportunity pass. Remember Mr. Simpson is a little bashful."

"Well! if he is," replied Bella, "I suppose you don't want me exactly to propose for him. I tell you frankly I don't know how to do it."

"I don't want you to do anything that is unladylike," said Mrs. Brewster—"I only want you not to frighten the poor man. No doubt he is aware that a girl with your connections is a very good match for him, and he feels timid in consequence. But just let me tell you, Bella, the little plan that Rosie and I are thinking of. Next Saturday afternoon Mr. Simpson will have a half-holiday, and I was going to write him a note and ask him to come with us to see Scoresby, Lord Wrightmore's place. You know it is open to the public now, and a nice walk from this. The shrubberies and gardens and grottoes are delightful, and *so* secluded. Rosie and I can easily drop behind——"

"Oh! indeed, I am well used to that," groaned Rosie; "hundreds and hundreds of times I have gone out with Bella and Mr. Simpson, and loitered about accidentally on purpose, and lagged behind to pick flowers and ferns, just to leave them together, but no good ever came of it."

"Don't interrupt me, Rosie," continued Mrs. Brewster; "as I was saying, you and I will drop behind, and Bella and Mr. Simpson can have a cosy chat by themselves, and sit down in one of those pretty Summer-houses, and if he does not come to the point then, I declare I think I will give him up for ever."

"Write to him, if you like," said Bella; "if it is to be done, it had better be done at once; but, mind, I believe it will be of not the slightest use, he will go on just in the same way he has been doing for the last four years."

"Not if you behave yourself," returned Mrs. Brewster; "for goodness' sake don't say a word about being High Church, or going to the early service, or decorating the font, or any of those things; you know he hates them. You may keep all your fancies to yourself till you are married; then, of course, you can do what you like and let yourself out as you please. I suppose," continued Mrs. Brewster, plaintively, "I suppose I shall have to order in some wine and get something substantial for tea, but I declare this can't go on much longer. Wine is cheaper than it used to be, but still it costs money; so does cake, so do biscuits, so do pears and apples, and he always likes a little refreshment before he goes away, and I must have it ready."

"Well! don't ask him," suggested Bella.

"Not ask him! of course I shall ask him," returned Mrs. Brewster, as she sat down to her davenport, and took out a fine glazed sheet of note-paper. "I know he admires you; does he ever run after Rosie, or sit by her, or talk to her? Never! He seems as if he almost disliked her; he never takes the slightest notice of any other girl when you are in the room, and I consider it my duty as a mother to invite him here."

So Mrs. Brewster dipped her pen in the ink and began as follows:

ELM LODGE, Thursday.

MY DEAR MR. SIMPSON: We were so sorry that we were not at home when you called last week. Bella was quite inconsolable. We do hope you will be able to come to us next Saturday. I know that is your only free afternoon. We are thinking of taking a walk to Scoresby, and then we can return here to a substantial tea. Trusting to see you then, and with kindest regards from my daughters,

Believe me, my dear Mr. Simpson, yours most sincerely,
SOPHIA BREWSTER.

"Shall we ask any one to meet him?" inquired Bella, as she finished reading this production. "It will be fearfully dull, all by ourselves. Suppose we have the Millers opposite."

"The Millers indeed!" cried Mrs. Brewster indignantly. "Why, that would spoil everything. That Sam Miller, with his quizzical look, would ruin it all. No, I shall have no one but ourselves. A *tête-à-tête* is the only thing to bring matters to a climax."

Then Mrs. Brewster stamped her note, and directed it to "Jacob Simpson, Esq., National Bank, Dumblewitch," and after she had done this, she felt that she had at least attempted something that day, according to the excellent practical advice of the poet Longfellow, and had thus earned for herself a night's repose.

II.

The next morning Mr. Simpson's answer arrived. It was written in his stiff business hand, and yet a certain *soupçon* of the lover could be detected in the pale mauve hue of the ink, and the delicate scent which emanated therefrom. He was very much obliged to Mrs. Brewster for her kind invitation for next Saturday, and he would be most happy to avail himself of it. With kindest remembrances to Miss Brewster, he remained "most faithfully, Jacob Simpson."

"There!" cried Mrs. Brewster triumphantly throwing the note into her daughter's lap; "there! you see he is delighted at being asked."

"Well! we're in for it now, I suppose," said Bella, as she retired to her room to arrange her toilet for the coming campaign.

Precisely as the clock struck three on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Simpson might have been seen knocking at the front door of Elm Lodge, and casting an attentive glance at the upper boughs of the solitary tree to which the house owed its name. Mr. Simpson had evidently taken some pains with his appearance, his frock coat was spotless, his grey trowsers and tall hat were nearly new out of the shop, and, to add still further to the festive character of his get-up, he had a dainty bouquet of geraniums in his button-hole, and a pair of grey gloves in his hand. The ladies were at home, of course, and, seated in the drawing-room; Bella arrayed in her new écru costume, which, though rather tight about the waist and shoulders, was still voted a capital fit, and the most becoming garment she had ever worn. Then she had a number of blue bows here and there, and the smartest little apron in the world daintily trimmed with lace. Owing to a masterly suggestion of Mrs. Brewster's she held a volume lent by Mr. Simpson, in her hand. Rosie, who was seated in the window, now announced the arrival of the expected guest.

"Here he is, mamma!" she exclaimed; "and I really do believe he must mean something to-day for he has actually got a bouquet in his button-hole."

"Hush! hush! my dear," answered Mrs. Brewster, smoothing down the folds of her dress complacently. "He will hear you; he is just at the door."

"Ah! Mr. Simpson," she cried, advancing to meet her visitor, who now made his appearance, "how kind of you to come to us! we were just expecting you, and congratulating ourselves on the weather."

"Yes," replied Mr. Simpson, drawing a cane chair close to Bella, and sitting down rather on the edge of it, after having carefully pulled out the tails of his coat so that they might not be crushed; "yes, the day is fine just at present, but the glass is going down; rain is expected before to-morrow."

"I hope the weather will keep up for our walk," said Mrs. Brewster. "Rain does spoil everything, and Bella is *so* fond of Scoresby, she always delights in going there."

"Have you been there often, Miss Brewster?" inquired Mr. Simpson, throwing a would-be tender glance in Bella's direction, and stooping slightly forward in his chair to listen more attentively to her answer.

"Oh yes, several times, but not very lately."

"Yes," said Mrs. Brewster, "we have put off going there once or twice, because we were hoping to have the pleasure of your company."

Mr. Simpson took out his large white pocket-handkerchief, plentifully sprinkled with patchouli, and wiped his yellow forehead. "You are very good," said he, sententiously, "but the presence of friends must always be a mutual gratification and delight."

Then there was a pause. "Is there anything new in the papers, Mr. Simpson?" inquired Mrs. Brewster, at last, feeling she ought to break the awkwardness of the silence. Mr. Simpson cleared his throat and replied that there was, that a most interesting and important correspondence had been going on between the Pope and the Emperor of Germany. Such a subject was just suited for Mr. Simpson to declaim upon, and by the time he had enlarged upon his own views, and the views of his favorite paper, half an hour had slipped by, and Mrs. Brewster, glancing at her daughters, remarked that if they intended going on their expedition it was quite time to get ready. So the girls put on their best hats with poppies and corn-flowers in the front, and the quartet set off—Bella and Mr. Simpson leading the way, while Mrs. Brewster and Rosie brought up the rear, followed by Joe, their Skye terrier, in full bark. A good mile and a half of dusty road had to be traversed before Scoresby was reached. For this mile and a half any flat commonplaces would do. No one could possibly expect to be inspired by turnpikes and hay-wagons—it was not in the nature of things; besides, a road is always to a certain extent public; one is liable to be jogged and jostled by milk-women, bicycles, girls' schools, and a hundred other things, all of which tend to interrupt conversation and disturb the mind. Yet Mr. Simpson stuck fast to Bella's polonaise, never budging from it for a single instant, and Mrs. Brewster whispered to Rosie, "So far so good; he certainly was never more attentive than he is to-day."

And now the great iron gate of Scoresby came in sight, and Mrs. Brewster felt her spirits rise more than ever. True, there was a long expanse of avenue and garden to be passed and commented upon, but yonder, in that deep cluster of trees, yonder those love-inspiring Summer-houses were situated!

"Arn't those lovely borders!" cried Bella, pointing with her parasol, and already tired to death of her companion; "arn't those lovely borders, and don't the colors harmonize well with one another?"

"Beautifully!" exclaimed Mr. Simpson, with some show of enthusiasm; "beautifully!—that golden shade and that deep russet-brown seem to melt into each other. Pray have you studied botany, Miss Brewster?"

"No," answered Bella; "I only know the common names of a few flowers. I don't know anything about them scientifically."

"Ah!" cried Mr. Simpson, "that is a pity, a great pity. Geology," he continued, with a wave of his hand, "geology is my favorite science." Here Bella groaned in spirit. "Geology opens up such interesting topics of inquiry, and is so enlarging and elevating to the mind. Have you ever happened to meet with *Hankcock's Religion of Geology*, Miss Brewster?" he inquired, peering anxiously into her face.

"No, I can't say that I have."

"You would find it deeply interesting. I don't know any work that I think more highly of; and Dr. Bushnell—Dr. Horace Bushnell—has been a most valuable contributor to that delightful branch of study. His works are particular favorites of mine. I have them all in my little library, neatly bound in green cloth. They require study, for they are deep, very deep, perhaps a *little* too deep for ladies; but I can answer for it that they amply repay attentive perusal."

"Ah!" said Bella, searching in vain for something appropriate to say, "I have never seen them."

"The information which they give about the different strata of rocks, about the periods to which they belong, about the fossils that are found there, is really surprising. Now the rocks about this place, what do you suppose they are?"

"I don't know, I am sure," answered Bella.

"They are igneous rocks; rocks that have been under the influence of fire, from the Latin word *ignis*, a fire."

"Dear me! how strange!" said Bella. "Mamma," she continued, turning round to her mother and Rosie, who were loitering in the distance, "do you know that Mr. Simpson says the rocks about here are called igneous rocks, and that they have been under the influence of fire?"

"How very interesting! who would have thought it?" replied Mrs. Brewster, admiringly.

"Yes," said Mr. Simpson, "and that is only a very slight specimen of the great amount of information that Dr. Bushnell gives on every subject. He is an American, and I consider him one of the first writers of the day."

"I dare say he is," replied Bella, as they turned down one of the shrubbery walks. "Come, Mamma, come, Rosie, we are going this way. By the by, Mr. Simpson," she continued, "I have finished that book you lent me, *Henrietta Temple*. I have done it up in paper, and I must give it to you when we go in."

"Oh, any time, any time will do for that," answered Mr. Simpson, with a careless flourish of his umbrella; "and how did you like it, Miss Brewster?"

"Pretty well; but don't you think it is rather stiff and old-fashioned?"

"Stiff! old-fashioned!—not at all. To my mind the love scenes are absolutely perfect. Disraeli is, no doubt, an accomplished master of the pen; he at once seizes on the meaning of a thing. And what a difficult subject is that of love—it touches such a tender, such a responsive chord! Don't you think, Miss Brewster, don't you think that love should be the foundation of every home?"

"I suppose it should," answered Bella, feeling as children do when they are looking for something, and they are told that they are getting hot. Bella and Mr. Simpson were now just in front of the cosiest of all cosy Summer-houses. It was temptingly situated in a hollow thickly planted with trees; the little table, ingeniously made of blocks of wood laid out in patterns, was surrounded by a seat made to match, and there was a narrow door overgrown with hops and ivy. "Don't you think it would be pleasant to rest a little?" suggested Bella, and Mr. Simpson assented, and following her in took up a position, as usual, on the very edge of the seat. What could be more love-inspiring than such a spot? The trees so thick and leafy, the birds chirping their cheerful notes, the tall hollyhocks waving their heads, and nodding encouragement as they looked in. "Now or never," thought Bella; and "Now or never," thought Mrs. Brewster and Rosie, from the rookery overhead.

"This reminds me, Miss Brewster," said Mr. Simpson—"this reminds me very much of my sister's place in Gloucestershire. Her husband, Mr. Ibbotson, has a magnificent establishment there—*such* lawns, *such* pineries, *such* hot-houses, and *such* salmon in the Severn, which runs through the grounds. Do you like salmon, Miss Brewster?" he inquired, tenderly.

"Yes," answered Bella, as she pulled an ivy-leaf to pieces, and thought how different was the question that was expected to come; "yes, very much, indeed."

"Mrs. Ibbotson often sends me a present of some. Last time it arrived ready dressed, just as we were going to luncheon at the Bank, and I invited some of our people to take a share of it, and they all declared that they had never tasted anything so delicious in their lives."

"Really!" answered Bella. "I believe," continued she, "I have seen Mrs. Ibbotson—she is very like you, and you say she has such good taste in arranging her house and furniture?"

"Her taste, Miss Brewster, is perfect. All my sisters have good taste, but Belinda's taste is something quite unequaled and extraordinary."

"You sisters are all married?"

"Yes, Miss Brewster, yes, and my two brothers. I am the solitary unmarried one of the family."

Here there was a slight inclination to a sigh, and Bella was on the point of saying, "perhaps it is your own fault;" but her courage failed her, and she merely remarked that it must be very pleasant to belong to a large family.

"Yes, Miss Brewster, yes; but it has its disadvantages. One sometimes feels more isolated than ever in the midst of numbers."

"Marry come up!" Bella was ready to exclaim to her lagging suitor, who now, glancing away from the verge of tenderness, again relapsed into an ecstatic state of admiration about the beauty of Ibbotson Hall, which had been lately purchased by his brother-in-law, who was a rich cotton lord from Manchester. Bella, anxious to propitiate her admirer, tried desperately to keep up an appearance of interest which was far from genuine. At last she bethought her of a solitary arrow that still remained in her quiver. A sagacious female friend had once remarked that "whenever you want any one to come to the point say you are going away, and that is sure to clinch the business." So Bella now cleared her throat, and began—

"I am going from home the day after to-morrow, Mr. Simpson."

"Are you, indeed!" he cried; "but not for any length of time?"

"No, just for a week or so—to my uncle, Admiral Jones, who lives at Winderton."

"Ah! you must come home soon," said he, throwing one of his would-be tender glances from his pale, ferretty eyes; "you know we can't do without you."

Something *ought* to have come of this, but nothing came. The afternoon was now beginning to wear rapidly away, the clock had long struck 5, and still, in spite of the alluring surroundings of the Summer-house, Mr. Simpson had made no definite declaration of his sentiments, but actually was again returning to the dull waters of Dr. Bushnell, his sister's magnificence, and the library at the bank. In the meanwhile Mrs. Brewster and Rosie, whose hopes had been mounting higher and higher, decided that Mr. Simpson had had ample time to confess his matrimonial intentions, and so they descended from their rockery and announced to Bella and her admirer that it was time to go home. Tea was ready when they returned, and Mr. Simpson dispatched two platesfull of veal pie and a couple of glasses of wine, finishing up with a piece of muffin and a cup of tea, poured out by the fair hands of Bella herself. Now, the evening was to come on, but Mr. Simpson did *not* come on. In vain did Mrs. Brewster and Rosie skillfully retreat, and leave Bella and her companion sitting on the sofa. You might as well have tried to pump water out of a dry well as a proposal from Mr. Simpson. It was as much as Bella could do to refrain from yawning in his face; she loathed the very mention of Dr. Bushnell's name, and hailed the postman's knock as a welcome relief. He only brought a post-card for Mrs. Brewster, but still the incident made a diversion.

"Just a line from my brother, the Admiral, to say he expects Bella the day after to-morrow. Do you like post-cards, Mr. Simpson?" asked Mrs. Brewster.

"Well, I can't say I do; for business matters they may be convenient enough, but who would think of sending a tender message on one of them?"

"Who, indeed?" said judicious Mrs. Brewster.

"But you surely don't think," said Bella, "that the postmen read every post-card that goes through their hands?"

"I shouldn't wonder if they did, Miss Brewster, and then the servants—of course they peep at them; in fact, a post-card is, to a certain extent, public property, and the idea of exposing one's feelings in such a way is most repugnant to every delicate mind. I should consider it an insult if one were sent to me, except on an affair of business."

Very soon after this Mr. Simpson concluded his last platitude, drank his glass of wine, took up his copy of *Henrietta Temple*, promising to bring another volume from his library the next time he called, and bidding adieu to the ladies, he tripped lightly from the room.

"Well!" cried Mrs. Brewster, when the door had closed behind him.

"Well—nothing," answered Bella. "He never said a single word the whole day, that is, a single word that we want to him to say; he talked plenty of his foolish nonsense that I have heard fifty times before, about Mrs. Ibbotson, and geology, and all that, but he never, never came to the point."

"How provoking!" cried Mrs. Brewster; "and that veal pie was so expensive—I declare I don't think I shall ever ask him here again."

"Not till the next time," said Rosie, laughing; "but I really did think he would have said something to-day."

"He ought to have done so," exclaimed Bella, with a yawn, "but he didn't; and I declare I don't know whether I am glad or sorry, for he is so dreadfully tedious and he is such an ugly little bore that sometimes I can hardly stand him."

"Bella!" said Mrs. Brewster, reprovingly, "let us hear no more of that." From which it will be seen that Mrs. Brewster still entertained the idea that Mr. Simpson would yet be her son-in-law.

III.

Elm Lodge, we have said, was a small detached villa. It was separated by a low stone wall from another small detached villa, exactly similar to it in every way, which was known as Shrubbery Lodge. Shrubbery Lodge was also occupied by a widow lady, Mrs. Miller, with her three daughters and her son. All these individuals happened to be looking out of the side window of their front parlor on that identical Saturday afternoon when the quartet from Elm Lodge sallied forth on their useless and dissappointing expedition. They watched the tall and imposing Bella go out of the little gate, closely followed by Mr. Simpson, flourishing his umbrella, and endeavoring to suit his jerky paces to those of his companion, and to straighten himself up so as to look taller than she was. They watched Mrs. Brewster in her somewhat threadbare black silk, and Rosie tripping beside her, and they were not long in drawing their own conclusions and surmising the state of affairs. As they viewed the party return, tired, dull, and rather grumpy, they grew still more interested in their neighbors' proceedings. When Mrs. Miller had retired for the night, the three young ladies and their brother sat by the window, and watched Mr. Simpson make his exit, and listened to the gate as it banged behind him.

"I doubt if it will ever come to anything," exclaimed the eldest Miss Miller.

"So much the better," observed her brother Sam, who was a stalwart red-bearded young fellow, ready to catch hold of any amount of stinging-nettles, and who had a lurking penchant for the magnificent Bella himself; "so much the better. That Simpson is a regular little sneak, and I can't bear the sight of him."

"I know Bella doesn't care about him," said one of the girls, "for she told me so herself; but still I think she would like him to be either on or off."

"That's just what he won't be," said Sam Miller; "he likes to be seen with Bella, because he thinks she is a credit to him, but depend upon it he will take good care not to commit himself in any way. He is a horrid little wretch, that's what he is; he is not a man at all, he is a thing."

"Now I just want to tell you of a plan that I have thought of," cried Lizzie Miller, as she carefully closed the door. "Wouldn't it be capital fun to send Mr. Simpson a post-card as if from Mrs. Brewster, charging him with having eloped with Bella! He is so solemn and matter-of-fact that he will be sure to take it in earnest, and will be frightened out of his life. It will be the best joke in the world!"

"Oh! do take care, Lizzie," cried her elder sister, "do take care of those practical jokes—remember the valentines."

"This is quite a different thing from a valentine," replied Lizzie. "I think it will be doing Bella the greatest kindness in the world, for if that stupid prig of a Simpson means anything, he must come forward after that; and if he does not, let him disappear, and I don't think any one will shed many tears. I do so want to take a rise out of him, and I know we can make a capital thing of it if we all put our heads together. Remember, Bella is going away on Monday morning, and that is so much the better, as it chimes in with our plan."

After some demurs and objections, the four Millers agreed to put their heads together, and after a good deal of scribbling and re-scribbling, not one, but three post-cards were written. The first, supposed to be from Mrs. Brewster, was addressed to Mr. Simpson at his lodgings, and ran as follows:

"DEAR MR. S.: My daughter B. has disappeared most mysteriously. She is not with her uncle. Our anxiety is somewhat lessened by the thought that she must have eloped with you. Pray bring her back to us without delay, and all will be well.
Ever yours, S. B.

The second post-card was supposed to come from Bella's uncle, and was addressed to Mrs. Brewster.

DEAR S.: Is your daughter Bella with you? She is not with us. We think she must have eloped with Mr. Simpson. Write immediately.—Aug. 7.

The third was also to Mrs. Brewster, and was supposed to be from Bella herself.

DEAREST MAMMA: I have gone off with my companion of Saturday. Don't be alarmed about me. I am perfectly safe and distractingly happy.
Yours, B. S.

This last was entirely composed by Miss Lizzie Miller, and was strongly objected to by her brother Sam, but she insisted that go it must and should. And so, early on Monday morning, the three cards were duly dropped into the pillar-post, and the conspirators anxiously awaited the result of their plot. At ten o'clock A. M., Bella and her trunk were driven to the railway station, and at three P. M. the postman began to make his round, and was duly seen knocking at the door of Elm Lodge. The Millers could hear a good deal of loud talking and running up and down stairs going on; and in about an hour Mrs. Brewster, somewhat flushed and excited, appeared at the door in her bonnet and cloak. She was just round to give some final directions to Rosie, when Mr. Simpson, panting, and more cadaverous than ever, arrived with a post-card crumpled in one hand.

"Mr. Simpson!" cried Mrs. Brewster in astonishment. "I was just on my way to look for you. Is it possible that my daughter Bella can have gone off with you? I have received a post-card——"

"Madam," said Mr. Simpson stiffly, "allow me to have a private interview with you;" and he walked into the parlor and shut the door.

"You speak of post-cards—*I* have received a post-card this afternoon, and it is from yourself. Do you recognize it?" and he handed it over to her.

"Certainly not," answered Mrs. Brewster; "I have never seen it before."

"After the remarks I made on Saturday about post-cards," continued Mr. Simpson, solemnly, "I cannot but think that it must have emanated from this house, and that it is a shameful hoax from one of your family. I elope with Miss Brewster! I, a business man! I to be held up to the ridicule of postmen and their subordinates! It is disgraceful, positively disgraceful! I never could have imagined such an unpleasant—such a frightfully embarrassing position."

"And what do you think of these?" asked Mrs. Brewster, producing the two post-cards which had come to her that afternoon; "I suppose you don't imagine that I wrote them to myself?"

Mr. Simpson perused them in silent horror. "From Miss Brewster!" he exclaimed, "saying she has eloped with me! *with me!*—that she is quite safe and distractingly happy. From her uncle, saying that she is not with him, and that he supposes she has gone off with me. This is horrible—actually horrible. To have my name dragged before the public in this way, to be charged in no less than three quarters with such a monstrous accusation. It is more than I can bear. It literally staggers me. What is to be done?"

"Well, Mr. Simpson, I suppose you *have* some serious intentions with regard to my daughter?"

"None whatever, I assure you. I merely look upon her as a friend—a friend who seems to enjoy my society, and appreciate my conversation."

"Enjoy your society! appreciate your conversation!" repeated Mrs. Brewster, in a tone of utter scorn.

"And the fact is," continued Mr. Simpson, "I have met a young friend lately, less worldly and more serious than Miss Brewster, who I think would suit me far better: she has a pretty little fortune of her own, too, and I have reason to think she looks upon me with considerable regard and affection."

"Then the sooner you leave this house the better," cried Mrs. Brewster, throwing open the door. "You are no gentleman, Mr. Simpson—you are no gentleman. And though I believe those post-cards must be a hoax, yet I am very glad they came, because they have been the means of exposing you in your true colors. Go! and let me never see your face again."

And Mrs. Brewster, with the air of a tragedy queen, bowed the astonished Mr. Simpson out. He made an effort to say something, but it was no use; he had to sneak away like a beaten spaniel with its tail between its legs, and he never ate veal-pie or drank cheap claret within the walls of Elm Lodge again.

Mrs. Brewster's next movement was to set off, accompanied by Rosie, to her brother's place at Winderton, where they found Bella safe and well, and, before the evening was over, they all enjoyed a hearty laugh over the post-cards and Mr. Simpson's outraged propriety. Bella was not doomed to linger out her days in single blessedness, for very soon after the affair of the post-cards, Mr. Sam Miller emigrated to Queensland, and there he got on so well with his sheep-farming that he sent over for his fair neighbor to join him. She accordingly sailed in the next ship, and if she learns to do without new écru polonaises, perhaps it's so much the better. One thing is certain, she never regrets Mr. Jacob Simpson for a single instant. Mrs. Brewster always purses up her lips at the very mention of his name, and murmurs *sotto voce*, "That wretch!" She and Rosie live on comfortably at Elm Lodge, and it is now a matter of comparative indifference to her whether a shoulder of mutton last for four or for five days. She is still in perfect ignorance as to who wrote the three post-cards; but she considers it a very fortunate circumstance that they were written, as they were the means of bringing things to a climax, and revealing Mr. Jacob Simpson's real intentions and true character.—*Saint Paul Magazine*.

RACHEL.—Rachel was superlative in moments. In these she has probably never been equaled for intensity, even by Kean, the actor whose gifts and style most nearly resembled those of Rachel. She was not so great in her rendering of a character as an art whole. She husbanded her powers for her great effects; but when the moment for these came, her nervous energy and power of passion were terrific and sublime. She excelled in the demoniac. She was incapable of embodying womanly gentleness, nobleness, purity, sorrow. Her Imogen would have comes wholly demoniac. Rachel, in her moments, did not suggest art—she was a revelation. Her acting then transcended all conception, beggared all estimate. She became an apparition, a portent, an embodied passion raging in infra-human force and fury, with jealousy, hate, revenge, distended into madness, the only outcome of which was murder. She became possessed by evil spirits, which filled her with a power beyond all physical force. When first she appeared upon the scene in *Camille* ("Les Horaces") she was weak, fragile; she was a phantom of passion-worn pallor, with night-dark hair, and black, heavy eagle eyes; the voice was thin and husky; you feared that her physique would fail her in the terrible part; but as evil passions seized and held her she grew tall, strong, awful, and the voice became an organ thrilling with all the tones of the Halls of Eblis. Sorrow and suffering produced no softness; her wrongs provoked only hate—a hate so full of fellest purpose that even despair would have been too weak a passion for her raging storm of horrible intent. You feel that death might stop, but could not conquer, the indomitable will. You never thought—you never could think—in her great moments whether any part or passage could have been better, or otherwise rendered. You were absorbed into the sublime fury of the incarnate demon. Pity you could not feel; it would have been an insult to her sublimed frenzy of hate; but terror, awe-struck terror, which forgot the theatre, which ignored the actress, you did feel, as the cruel fascination of her evil and sinister rapture swept in lava-flood, or in whirlwind, over your possessed and laboring soul. Her awful defiant will, which rose in fiendish opposition against all attack, against every obstacle, resisted doom, and fought through torment to the last gasp against death itself. Royal in her satanic energy, queenly in her unyielding scorn, deadly in her fell and furious gloom, she never succumbed to the death which alone could overcome that tragic power of a wickedness so strong that it must shatter life. Unholy and dreadful, she moved before you as a vision, as a pale, lurid vision of satanic grandeur; as an abstract being which, through human forms, presented to human eyes the forces, fever, passions, the horror and the hate of hell. It were idle to analyze minutely Rachel in the different parts she played. They were not many in number, and did not present strong varieties of characteristics. She was great, not in character, but in passion. Her style was broad and noble. There was nothing realistic in her acting. She did not depend upon evolving subtle shades or delicate distinctions. She played herself. She poured into the mold lent her by the dramatist her own intense and glowing passions. She was the divinity of crime; the goddess of the immoral; the muse of tragedy. "The radiant Greek-souled artist," unique in her genius and her glory, informed with her own fierce sinister spirit the very essence of that dark drama which glories in revenge, which revels in hate, which dethrones the soul from its empire over fierce impulse. Idle, too, to seek to inquire into the life of the woman who was transfigured on the stage to such an artist. She had not the greatest dramatic productions in which to work. The English, the German drama, were not for her. She was restricted to the French classical Alexandrinated drama, and to the French tongue—which is not the noblest for tragedy—and she had, out of her own genius, to create what she did create from poor materials. She required parts in which the poet had not done too much, in order that she might fill up the meagre outline with herself. The parts for her must contain scope for powerful passion, or they were not for her. Her very love had something baleful in it; it was the love of the tigress, which may turn and rend. It had the pathos of that fierce animalism—not savage sensuality—which informs with instinct either love or hate. She would not have been so great in Shakespeare, even if he had created (as he has not) characters which suited her. The actress must act, Shakespeare, and not herself. Shakespeare has done so much, that acting has only adequately to express what the poet has conceived. A difficult task enough—but not one for Rachel. The great Shakespearian parts in which villainy is expressed through power and passion are male characters. She was, in her woes and wrongs, the tiger writhing on the spear, biting, tearing, snarling, fierce and vindictive to the last gasp. Fate could never wring from her a cry for pity. Proud and strong, she opposed herself vainly to the inexorable doom.—*London Society*.

THE STREET NEWS-BOYS OF LONDON.—To say nothing of the boy who only occasionally spends an hour or two in the streets to profit by some special occurrence, newspaper boys are of three classes. There is the little "helper" boy, employed at from fourpence to sixpence a day by some more prosperous and bigger boy; there is the ordinary news-boy; there is, at the top of the tree, the news-boy who, besides selling on his own account, acts as agent between several newspaper publishers on the one hand, and a certain number of the ordinary news-boys on the other. The aim of all is to get into this class, which, as will presently be seen, is not easily reached by any. The newspaper proprietors do not maintain any staff of boys for street sale; each of the proprietors who keeps carts for delivering papers to shop-keepers in the suburbs employs eight or ten or a dozen boys to assist the delivery, the carts taking the boys some distance from town, and dropping them and their "quires" in the different districts to be supplied. These are the lads whom we see with *Globe* or *Standard*, &c., worked on their caps. Stand-points for selling, or "pitches," as they are called, are selected on fixed principles, the chief of which is, that the foot-passengers be very numerous and belong to the business classes; accordingly, Pall Mall and St. James' street are nearly as unfrequented by the regular newsboy as are the outlying suburbs. Such places are left to those lads who are found ready to run through them on their way back from the newspaper office to their regular stands, crying the news at the top of their voices. The vagabonds who bawl out all sorts of sensational lies do not belong in any way to the class of news-boys. But there is another principle in the selection of "a pitch" that does infinite credit to the street-boy; he will not interfere with a present occupant of the ground. As the "pitches" where morning papers command a sale are few, this rule involves a good deal of self-sacrifice, and, in consequence, the great majority of the news-boys have no opportunity of beginning work till the afternoon brings out the evening papers. There is an old man, for instance, say at the Swiss Goat's Horns, who sells papers to the 'bus passengers in the morning, but he never has a sufficient number; no boy would, however, be found to come and compete with him. "The old man don't venture out enough, I know, but he would think it very bad of me, Sir," is the general answer. Remembering what are the horrors of hunger and want, there is a heroism in this that is not always found in some classes ranking far higher in the social scale. The least amount of capital required for a fair start is ninepence. With this a boy can buy a quire of the *Echo*, twenty-six sheets, upon the sale of which he clears fourpence; then he can get another quire, and so on. There is no credit given for a boy to trade upon, except in the case of the boy who has risen to the first class. He gets as many papers as he chooses from the different newspaper offices, and he does not pay for them till late the same night. He looks, in the first instance, at the placard, and upon its degree of attractiveness he forms his own judgment as to the probable number of copies he will want for himself, and for the dozen or so of ordinary news-boys who stand around his "pitch," and whom he supplies. He sells to these boys at the same price he has himself bought; but when the publisher's collector calls upon him at the "pitch" at 9 o'clock at night, to receive from him the money for the afternoon supply, one copy in every quire is allowed to the agent-boy for his services. He takes on an average two or three quires of the third edition, and four or five quires of the fourth edition of an evening paper. A boy of this stamp must necessarily be trustworthy, and he must have managed to make this plain before he could secure the confidence of the publishers. The trade price of the *Globe* and *Standard* is one shilling and sixpence, and the *Echo* ninepence for a quire of twenty-six sheets, the *Pall Mall Gazette* three shillings for a quire of twenty-seven sheets; but the last is often bought only by the nine copies for one shilling. The *Echo* only allows one paper to be returned (as unsold and unsaleable) to each twenty-six papers purchased; the *Standard* allows four; the *Pall Mall Gazette*, three to the quire of twenty-seven; but the *Globe* will allow for whatever copies may remain on hand. It is understood that these regulations, both as to "returns" and the arbitrary number allotted to the "quire," were, until lately, rather more favorable to the newsboy. It is only the agent-boy, however, who can take advantage of "returns." When he sells to the ordinary boy the transaction is final. If, as is generally the case, the news-boy does not attempt the sale of morning papers, his work begins about 2 P.M., and ends about 8, and the whole morning is wasted and profitless. The earnings of a boy on an average day are about two shillings; the first-class boy earns perhaps nearly three shillings. In Winter, the earnings are sensibly lower. However, the week preceding Christmas Day is one of exceptional gain, for *Punch's Almanac* has a large street sale, and the profit upon that publication is a consideration to the news-boy; a quire of twenty-six copies costs him four shillings and threepence, and it realizes six shillings and sixpence, or twenty-seven pence profit for every twenty-six copies, but no unsold copies can be returned. An exceptional day comes every now and again, too, when profits are even doubled. Railway accidents yield by far the richest harvest to the street newspaper-seller. Of course, such a thing as the Great Coram street murder makes a little difference; while the Tichborne case has for months materially augmented sales, more especially if any collision between Judges and counsel is announced.—*Chambers's Journal*.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MENDELSSOHN.—Mendelssohn was married on the 23d of March, the ceremony taking place in the French Reformed Church, to which his bride belonged. It seemed strange to hear any one so thoroughly German harangued in French on this solemn occasion; but the simplicity of the service, and the wonderful fascination of the young couple touched and impressed every one. I had composed a marriage song for the reception of the newly-married pair at the grandparents' house, and for its performance had engaged the services of the ladies belonging to a small choral society which I had conducted every week during the past Winter at the E.'s house. In spite of all the admiration and veneration of these young ladies for Mendelssohn, and though they knew we had leave, and that it was very pretty and laudable to show so great an artist such an attention, it was not without some embarrassment that the graceful band entered the strange house under my direction, and took up their position in battle array before the eyes of the astonished servants, to await the expected arrival. But Mendelsson and his charming bride were so touched and pleased, and the numerous members of the family were, as might have been expected, so extremely amiable, that the fair singers soon completely forgot their doubtful situation, and thoroughly enjoyed being in the thick of the merry throng. The young couple went first to spend some time at the charming town of Freiburg-im-Breisgau. A place more congenial to their poetic and artistic tastes could hardly have been found. It is a smiling little city, with clear streams running through the streets, glorious hills looking down on it all around, lovely environs with views over mountain and valley, river and plain; and besides all this, the homely, simple, South German dialect and manners—a perfect place for a honeymoon. It will be remembered that Cécile had great talent for painting. A journal, unique of its kind, which she and Felix kept together, and which I was allowed to see on their return, contains written matter and drawings by each in turn, landscapes, houses, little scenes in which they took part—in fact, hundreds of things done on the spur of the moment. During their absence I constantly heard news of their doings from the lively and communicative Mme. Jeanrenaud. In the middle of May the happy pair returned to Frankfort. Felix writes in a letter to Devrient: "I can only tell you that I am perfectly happy and in good spirits, and though I never should have thought it, not the least overexcited, but just as calm and settled as if it were all quite natural." In this tranquil happy frame I found him on his return. But when he showed me the forty-second Psalm, the musical result of his wedding tour, I was astonished—though only so long as I had seen nothing but the title. For the tender and longing pathos which pervades some parts of it based on a foundation of perfect trust in God, and the subdued sentiment which for the most part characterizes the work, may well harmonize with the blissful feelings of deep happiness which penetrated him at the time. The final chorus, the words of which do not belong to the Psalm, and which he composed afterward at Leipsic, seems to me not entirely in keeping with the other movements.—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, FILS.—Neither as dramatist nor novelist does Dumas engender works at so prodigious a rate as his father, but he studies his subjects much more deeply and faithfully. The father took a broad view of a matter, and then trusted wholly to his imagination; the son lives his works by studying minutely the world around him, while the beats of his own heart do not escape his scrutiny. There is a melancholy in his works which appears to be the result of this scientific study of mankind, whom he has dared to look on from the dark side as well as the bright. There is also engendered a force, owing to this truth of his to nature and life, which exerts a seemingly mysterious influence over his readers. And yet nothing is more simple than his plan; those shadows of life, those insoluble haunting problems, which writers for the most part slur over or shrink from, Dumas faithfully depicts. Let us turn to the first work from his pen that gained him real fame. It is the now well-known story of the Lady of the Camellias. *La Dame aux Camélias* is one of the very few works which treat of the life of a courtesan, and yet remain unsullied and genuine romance. There is no shrinking from faithful portrayal of all the details of such a life in the work in question, but the novelist takes us into a sphere in which nothing base allures. There is in the narrative no attempt to refine the facts; there is no attempt to throw a sentimental halo round the central figure of the story; the evil of her life is not palliated—the good is not made romantic. But we are taken away from the gauds of the saloons, and from the mocking grandeurs of Marguerite Gautier's surroundings, into an atmosphere of such terribly real human passion; into a vortex so infinitely pitiable, so unspeakably pathetic; into circumstances of fate and webs of heart-breaking and calamity so vivid and so possible, that we see not a courtesan before us, but a suffering woman. The book is raised, by the sublimity of the unselfishness it reveals and the height of its mournful passion, into something far above any mere picture of gay or depraved Paris life. Marguerite Gautier was a real personage; her true name, Marie Duplessis. Dumas heard her story and wrote it. He is careful to warn us that it is not a common one: "I do not draw from the story the conclusion that all girls, like Marguerite, are capable of doing what she did—far from it; but I had learned that one of them had felt, during her life, a real love, that she had suffered from it, and that she had died in consequence of it. I have told the reader what I had thus learned—it was a duty." *La Dame aux Camélias* was the great effort of Dumas' youth. He had previously published two works, neither of which had enjoyed much success, though the second of them is now included in the general list of his writings. But the story which every one knows so well as the basis of the opera "La Traviata" was his first genuine apotheosis. The novel, it is stated, was written in a fortnight in an inn. The prose drama which sprang from it, Dumas tells us he completed in a week, and rather on account of want of money than by holy inspiration. There is a wide gap between the romance and the drama, the latter not rising to the sublimity of the earlier work, which was written while some of the sad details of the true story were still fresh in the author's mind.—*London Society*.

THE BATTLE OF EYLAU.—The operations we have briefly described brought on the memorable day of Eylau. On the 8th of February, 1807, the French outposts beyond the town saw in the dim light of a Winter's morning the enemy's masses drawn up before them, and evidently prepared for immediate action. The Russians formed two long deep lines, ranged along a series of low uplands extending from Serpallen on their left to the village of Schmoditten on their right; and with 400 pieces of artillery in front, and dense bodies of horse on their wings, they presented an imposing battle array, numbering from 70,000 to 80,000 warriors. The French Emperor, it is almost certain, had no conception that his antagonist would dare the chances of a general engagement; but, though to a certain extent surprised, he did not hesitate to accept the challenge, and prepared at once for a decisive struggle. Napoleon had in his hands only the corps of Soult and Augereau, with Murat and the Imperial Guard—from 40,000 to 50,000 men, with about 200 or 220 guns—but Davoust was not far off on his right; Ney, though at a greater distance to the left, might, by strenuous exertions, reach the field; and, with the assistance of these lieutenants, he calculated upon securing victory. The battle opened with a long cannonade from either side of the contending hosts; and though the Russian artillery was double in numbers, it was much less destructive than that of the French, which made frightful havoc in the deep masses of infantry and horsemen exposed to it. During this protracted and murderous strife Napoleon had remained altogether inactive, keeping his troops sheltered as much as possible under the cover afforded by the roofs of Eylau, and of the village of Rothenen on his right; and it was not until about 10 o'clock that he made his first attack on the battle line, already cruelly thinned and broken. By this time Davoust and his corps had debouched upon Serpallen in force, and made a serious impression on the Russian left; and the Emperor, launching Augereau against the enemy's centre, endeavored to break it, and to turn and crush his opponent's army. The fire, however, of the Russian batteries proved too fierce for the corps of Augereau as it pressed forward in the open ground; and, having been charged in flank by the Russian cavalry who fell on it in a thick storm of snow, while suffering from the cannonade in front, it was completely broken and almost destroyed. The contagion of terror quickly spread into the corps of Soult, the immediate reserve; and the situation of the French along the line from Eylau to Rothenen became very critical, the Imperial Guard being the only infantry which remained firm between these points, and opposed a steady face to their adversaries. The constancy, however, of these tried veterans and the inflexible attitude of their chief at last restored the disordered army; and a desperate effort made by Murat with the whole strength of the French heavy cavalry bore back the advancing Russian columns, though it failed to do more than arrest defeat. The battle being now for some time in suspense, the French endeavoring to dislodge their antagonists from the position they held, the Russians fighting with the most stubborn courage; when a new incident for a moment threatened to turn the scale finally against the French Emperor. On the night of the 7th Benningsen had apprised Lestocq of his purpose to give battle, and had summoned him to his side; and, true to his orders, the Prussian chief now appeared with his corps on the field, and, passing behind Benningsen's rear, assailed fiercely the corps of Davoust, already wearied with the prolonged conflict. The Marshal's line was beginning to give way, and victory seemed within the allies' grasp, when, once more, a sudden apparition brought a change in the shifting scenes of the battle. Just as night closed, the indefatigable Ney, who had followed Lestocq, without losing an instant, debouched on the Russian flank at Schmoditten; and this unexpected enemy compelled Benningsen to retreat slowly from the field of carnage. The French, however, were unable to pursue, though Napoleon, in order to mark his success, advanced his camp a few hundred yards, and both armies made their dreary bivouac near the ghastly theatre of their desperate struggle.—*Temple Bar*.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PALM SUNDAY.

The triumphal procession from Mount Olivet to Jerusalem, in fulfillment of the prophecy of Zachariah, will be commenced to-day with so much of ceremonial as has come to us from the earlier days of Christianity. The observances of this festival have fallen a good deal into desuetude in modern times, and it is now principally in the Roman and Greek Churches that it is commemorated. The early Christians, however, attached great importance to it, and celebrated it with abundant religious rejoicings as a day of special devotion. The blessing of the palms in the Roman Churches is now one of its principal features, and in the Sistine Chapel and St. Peter's, at Rome, more especially this ceremony is accompanied by such circumstance. In the earlier celebration of Palm Sunday there was a good deal in the observances in the nature of the sacred plays, and there were long processions, the central figure of which was a wooden imitation of an ass, which ran on wheels, and which certainly must have given a rather ludicrous aspect to the celebration. These commemorations must have been but a very indifferent imitation of the original picturesque procession which, the Scriptural accounts inform us, worked intense enthusiasm. Their principal features were that the people walking in procession bore palm branches, and sang hosannas, while the priest, in scarlet cope, sat upon the dummy figure of the ass. This rather ludicrous element in the celebration gave rise to much satirical comment in earlier times, and provoked a good deal of attack in the days of the Puritans. In olden times it was imperative that people should attend their parish church on Palm Sunday, and absence therefrom was only excused on the ground of sickness. When the palms were blessed by the priests they were duly distributed among the congregation, who preserved them with great care until the following year. Small bits of the blessed palm were carried home to those who were sick, and were suspended above their beds the belief being that these portions of the blessed tree would help them, either to a speedy recovery or to a happy death. The belief also existed that the palm branches afforded a sure protection against "Winter storms and thunders." In England the yew-tree was substituted for the palm, the climate not favoring the growth of that tree, but at present, the palm is oftentimes specially imported from the East for the occasion. It sometimes happens, too, that many of the worshipers obtain small pieces of palm, and carry them with them to church. The ceremonial of blessing the palms in Roman Catholic churches has quite an imposing aspect. Every one secures a sprig of the blessed palm before leaving, it being usually distributed from a large basket at the door of the church. The surplus is preserved by the priests until the following year, and is burned on Ash Wednesday, the ashes being used to sign the cross on the foreheads of the worshipers. The palm is emblematic of victory, and, in the antiquated language of Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, it is stated that all "Crysten people shide bere palme in processyon in tokenynge that he hath foughten with the feude, our enmye, and hath the vyctory of hym." In this sense the term palmer was applied to pilgrims, the staves from the palm-trees which they carried being considered emblematic of their victory over themselves.

DR. HALL'S CHURCH PROPERTY.

In Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I., before Chief Justice Monell and a jury, yesterday, the case of George H. Petrie against George W. Poillon was temporarily disposed of by a disagreement of the jury. The suit was brought to recover real estate agent's commission on the property on which Dr. Hall's new church is now being erected, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. It appeared by the testimony that the estate in question, consisting of eight lots, had been purchased a few years ago by Mr. Poillon for $85,000, and when sold by him in April, 1871, had increased in value to $350,000. The plaintiff, who was a member of Dr. Hall's Church and in the real estate business, took from Mr. Poillon a statement of the property and its selling price, with a view of effecting a sale of it, his intention being to sell it to the church, but without announcing his proposed purchaser to Mr. Poillon. Before any sale had been made, Mr. Robert Bonner and others of the Church Trustees, approving of the property as a site for the church, but fearing that if the purpose for which it was wanted became known to Mr. Poillon he would advance the price, purchased it in their own names for $350,000, and subsequently reconveyed to the Church. Mr. Petrie, the plaintiff, claiming that the property had really gone to his intended purchaser, and that he had been prevented from effecting the sale directly only through the interposition of some of the Trustees, brought this suit to recover of the seller his commission, amounting to $3,500. On the part of Mr. Poillon, it was asserted that he had done nothing more than place the property in the hands of Mr. Petrie for sale; that the latter, after taking a memorandum of it, rested on his oars, never coming to him to inquire if he made any advance in his price, although the property was of such a nature that it might at any time advance in price over night; that he (Petrie) had never, in fact, effected a sale to any one, and that in the sale to Mr. Bonner and his associates, he was entirely unknown to the seller. The jury failed to agree, and were discharged, it being stated by some of them that all through their discussion in the jury-room, they stood eleven for plaintiff and one for defendant.

A TAMMANY CLUB SOLD OUT.

Yesterday morning the sumptuous household furniture and effects of the defunct Oriental Club were sold by auction at the club-house, No. 235 East Broadway. The Oriental is the second club organized in the Seventh Ward by the late followers of Tweed. The William M. Tweed Club, No. 105 East Broadway, was the first to succumb to the broad suggestion of an empty treasury and an indifferent membership, and now the Oriental has "busted." The sale of its effects yesterday was attended by a curious concourse of petty politicians, liquor-store proprietors, house-keepers, second-hand furniture-dealers, and a small representation of sorrowing ex-members. One of the latter, after gazing in sadness for some time on the photographs of the former shining lights of Tammany, which adorned the walls of the handsomely-furnished parlors, reverently turned the face of each toward the wall, drew a lump of chalk from his pocket and wrote on the backs, "Not to be Sold." Subsequently, while the auctioneer was soliciting bids for the American flag and the flag-staff on the top of the house, some sacrilegious individual returned one of the tabooed photographs to its former position, and inserted a scrap of paper between the glass and the frame, inscribing the picture as 4, 11, 44, on the catalogue. The following is a list of the principal articles sold by the auctioneer: Two suites of parlor furniture at $98 and $93; bronze clock and figures, $55; a grand piano-forte and stool was purchased at $255, by Edward J. Shandley, the President of the club; two large French plate mirrors and cornices, $93 a piece; Brussels carpet, 81 cents per yard; large American flag, $16 50; two billiard tables, $52 and $51; black walnut bar, $42 50, and numerous other articles comprising the furniture of a back and front basement and three upper floors. A curious circumstance connected with the demise of the William M. Tweed and the Oriental Clubs, is in the occupation of the rooms of the former as a Jewish synagogue immediately after its disorganization; and the proposed occupancy of the apartments of the latter by the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Library Association, which has leased the building for a short term.

ASSAULT ON SPECIAL AGENT JAYNE.

John P. Atkinson, a street broker, residing in Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, was committed for trial, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, by Judge Bixby, for assaulting Beniah G. Jayne, the well-known Custom-house Special Agent. Mr. Jayne stated that Atkinson had formerly been employed in the Custom-house, and was discharged for dishonesty. He subsequently gave information against several dishonest merchants, and was suitably paid for his services. He was then discharged altogether from Mr. Jayne's service. On Friday, when Mr. Jayne left his office in the Custom-house with Inspector Priest, Atkinson, who had been lying in wait with an open penknife in his hand, jumped forward and made several thrusts of the knife at Mr. Jayne, who, however, caught his arm and took the knife from him. Mr. Jayne's statement was corroborated by several witnesses. Atkinson said that Jayne owed him $35,000 for services rendered, and that he asked for his money, when Jayne struck him with his cane. Justice Bixby decided to hold Atkinson for trial in default of $1,000 bail, which was promptly furnished by Mr. Jeremiah H. Stedwell, of No. 266 Broadway. As Atkinson left court he said to Jayne, "This is a nice way for you to treat me, when I have made $120,000 for you." The trial will take place in Special Sessions on next Tuesday.

DERRY WALLS LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, NO. 2.

The annual meeting of the Derry Walls L. O. L., No. 2, for the election of officers, was held in their hall, No. 419 Fourth avenue, on Monday evening last. There was a large attendance of the members present. Brother James Hale, W. M., presided. The lodge having been opened in the customary manner, proceeded to the nomination of officers. Brother Hale was elected W. M. for the fourth time in succession. Brother James E. Henderson, D. W. M.; Brother Samuel Scarf, Secretary; Brother John Gillespie, Financial Secretary; Brother William Anderson, Treasurer; and Brother Rev. D. M. McCaffrey, Chaplain. Brother William Reynolds was elected Foreman of the Standing Committee. After [illegible] rounds of Kentish fire. It was announced that the committee were empowered to procure and furnish a large hall in a central part of the City for the head-quarters, before the 1st of May. The Master stated that the Order of the Black Knights of Malta were about to be introduced in connection with the Orange Order, and it was expected that the authority of the Grand Lodge empowering its introduction to the different lodges would be received in May. It was further announced that a newspaper in the interest of the Orange institution would be established, and that a meeting would be held on 9th of May for perfecting arrangements for the publication.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.

THE SEIZURE OF PLATT, BOYD & CO.'S BOOKS—THE SAMPLE SUBTERFUGE.

Some time ago the books of the firm of Platt, Boyd & Co. were seized by the Custom-house authorities, on the ground that the firm was making false invoices, and that the proof of that fact was contained in the books. A motion was made yesterday, in the United States District Court, for the vacation of the warrants authorizing the seizure, and for the return of the books, which have been detained seven months, to the detriment of the business of the firm, as set forth in their application. United States District Attorney Bliss read the affidavit of Special Agent Jayne, stating that the books were not seized for oppression, or to make Platt & Boyd compromise the matter; also, that he held these books subject to the order of the court. The offense charged, he said, was the false invoicing of glass, and that the invoices were made out by the direct orders of the firm. He added that they had entered into a conspiracy to smuggle, and that they had made nothing except by smuggling. On behalf of Platt & Boyd, their counsel, Mr. Stanley, said that he did not desire to argue the question of smuggling, but the question of the legality of the seizure of the books and papers. Mr. Bliss then read letters which accompanied the affidavit of Jayne, wherein the firm had instructed their European agents to invoice goods as samples, in order to save the duty on them. Mr. Stanley objected to the letters and affidavit on the ground that they had been obtained in the judicial examination of another matter. The objection was overruled, and Mr. Bliss completed their perusal. He said the duty upon one kind of plate-glass is fixed by size; plates which contain 10 superficial feet or under, being charged with one rate of duty, while if they are an inch larger, they pay double the same rate. It is alleged by the Government that Platt and Boyd defrauded it of a large amount of duties, by directing where plate-glass was slightly over 10 superficial feet it should be invoiced as being less than that size, and that they then entered it under the false invoices so directed to be made. There were produced by the District Attorney extracts of letters written by the defendants, which seem to sustain this allegation. Thus, in one case they wrote to manufacturers when ordering a large amount of plate-glass of various sizes: "Be careful in charging not to charge us the ten lights, 56⅞ by 25⅞, and ten lights, 65⅞ by 22⅞, over 10 feet, in order to save us duty." With references to this order it should be borne in mind that plates of 10 superficial feet contain 1,440 inches, and that the glass referred to in the order quoted would, if invoiced correctly, be from ten to forty inches over the limit, and must therefore pay the double rate of duty; but if, in invoicing them, the fractions are omitted, then the plates would fall about ten inches below the maximum of 1,440 inches, and pay the lower rate of duty. Another kind of fraud alleged by the Government is the omission from the invoices and entry of goods which pay a duty on their value of large sums for charges, which, under the law, should be included as a portion of the dutiable value. On this point the District Attorney produced letters from the defendants to their correspondents directing such omissions, and the answers of their correspondents reporting that they had done so. Other letters produced show requests from the defendants to some of their correspondents to make out false invoices, together with their replies objecting to such a course. One of them writes: "Of course you are aware that we have to make a declaration on oath that no invoice different to the one we produce here will be furnished to any one, and that it is in every sense correct. Under these circumstances you will see that we cannot conscientiously carry out your request. For proof of another kind of fraud a letter was produced from one of the defendants' correspondents, in which they say: "The last-mentioned bill of lading says twenty-one boxes glass. This should be nineteen boxes glass, the other two cases being four dozen port wine for your Mr. Platt." Other letters show directions to send goods as samples so as to avoid duty; while a very large quantity of letters reveal a practice of importing gloves, stockings, dresses, bonnets, and all sorts of wearing apparel, which were smuggled ashore by subordinates on vessels, without paying any duties whatever. Perfumery, wines, liquors, game, and a most miscellaneous collection of articles of food were brought into the country in the same way, not once, but as a constant practice.

He then said that he was willing to surrender the books on stipulation that they would be produced in the trial instituted by the Government against these parties. Mr. Stanley said that they insisted on their legal rights. The seizure of the books he considered illegal, and had commenced suit against the author of that act. The act under which the seizure was made is unconstitutional, he argued, because books and papers can't be seized without due process of law, such as was not had in this case. The act authorizes seizures on *ex parte* statements, but provides no process for trying the right of the owner to the property. It does not require the name of the party to be mentioned in the warrant, and contains, he said, many other irregularities. Mr. Simons responded on behalf of the Government. He contended that the constitutionality of this act had been maintained in many cases which came before the Supreme Court of the United States. No adjudication to the contrary, he said, had been quoted by any one, and he showed that the act was in accordance with the spirit of all the laws that had ever been passed for the collection of internal revenue duties. He went over the different points raised by the opposing counsel, citing many authorities in support of the seizure, and of the act under which it was made. Such warrants, he said, in conclusion, had been issued from that court for years, with a full knowledge of all the laws bearing upon the subject, and it was as reasonable and as necessary, he added, that books should be seized as well as other property, and as well as the person, when good cause for doing so was shown. The Court reserved its decision.

CARD FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

There was some excitement in the City Hall, yesterday, owing to a report that the Commissioners of Accounts had preferred charges against Controller Green, but it could not be traced to any authentic source. When the Commissioners heard of the rumor they promptly denied it by issuing the following card:

We have been informed that a rumor is in circulation that the Commissioners of Accounts have preferred charges against Controller Andrew H. Green.

We beg leave to say that said rumor is wholly unauthorized and without foundation.

JOHN WHEELER,
LINDSAY J. HOWE, } Commissioners of Accounts.

ANOTHER MASKED ROBBER CAPTURED.

Michael Lawless was arrested yesterday by Detective Lyon, of the Tenth Precinct, charged with having shot and dangerously wounded a man in Saugerties, N. Y., during a fracas in that village last week. After his arrest Detective Lyon obtained information tending to show that Lawless was one of the gang of masked burglars who visited and robbed the residence of Mr. Abram Post, at Embogcht, near the village of Catskill, on the 17th of October last. Lawless, who denies his connection with this gang, was brought before Superintendent Matsell yesterday, and was remanded to the custody of Detective Lyon, to give the latter an opportunity of verifying the information in relation to the prisoner's complicity in the Post robbery.

EXCISE STATISTICS.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Excise Board during the week ending Saturday: Monday, March 23, eleven applications; amount received, $518 56. Tuesday, 24th, two applications; amount, $60. Wednesday, 25th, six applications; amount, $370. Thursday, 26th, two applications; amount, $130. Friday, 27th, six applications; amount, $350. Saturday, 28th, five applications; amount, $360. Total number of applications made during the week, thirty-two; total amount received, $1,788 50. Total number of applications since June 1, 1873, to date, 7,546; total amount received with same, $563,457 74. Licenses granted last week, 624; refused, twenty-one. Amount returned for refused licenses since last report, $76,000.

GAS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Commissioner of Public Works opened the following bids yesterday for supplying the public offices and departments with gas: Harlem Gas-light Company, $3 per 1,000 feet; New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, $2 75 per 1,000 feet; Manhattan Gas-light Company, $2 75 per 1,000 feet; Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $2 75 per 1,000 feet; New-York Gas-light Company, $2 75 per 1,000 feet. The Commissioner also opened the following bids for replanking the pier foot of Vesey street: Joseph Welsh, $2,400; John Meighan, $4,400; A. C. McKenzie, $5,780. No awards were made.

CHARGE AGAINST AN AUCTIONEER.

Mr. Johnson, an auctioneer doing business in Nassau street, appeared before Col. Farrell, the Mayor's Private Secretary, yesterday, to answer a complaint preferred against him by Daniel McFarland, who shot Albert D. Richardson, of the *Tribune*. Mr. Chas. S. Spencer appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. McFarland was the only witness called. He testified that the defendant had charge of the sale of the property of his brother, after his death, and had charged commissions at the rate of ten per cent. [illegible] realized from the sale was $1,580 02, but the amount returned was only $1,280 02. At the final settlement the defendant charged over $300 for storage, advertising, commissions, fees, &c., and offered witness only $335 26, which he refused. Mr. Johnson said that he carried out his contract, and asked a postponement of the examination, so as to enable him to employ counsel. His request was granted, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of Grain Receivers of the New-York Produce Exchange and railway representatives, was held at the Exchange building yesterday morning, to further consider the rules adopted by the Exchange relative to grading and inspecting wheat. Mr. L. M. Holman, Chairman of the committee, presided, and the following members of the Exchange were present: Messrs. Franklin Edson, President of the Exchange; G. C. Martin, L. Hasseltine, Jr., Jno. M. Hughes, Harvey E. Hicks, Henry T. Kneeland, F. D. Moulton, John H. Hickox. Railway interests were represented by Mr. J. H. Rutter, General Freight Agent, New-York Central and Hudson River Railway; B. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent, Erie Railway; A. A. Gaddis, Erie Railway; S. B. Kingston, General Freight Agent, Pennsylvania Central Company, and H. H. Husted and J. L. Gossler, of same road; O. T. Geer, General Agent, National Star Line; John H. Starin and P. O. H. McCarten, of the Hudson River Towing Association. The rules of the Exchange were discussed at length. Rule 17 was adopted with the understanding that the inspector in chief shall keep duplicate records of grading, number of cars, name of consignee, &c., for the use of railway and consignee. The rule, as finally adopted, is as follows, excepting the last clause, which is left open for further consideration:

RULE 17. The Grain Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange shall appoint an inspector in chief with a deputy for the terminus of each railroad, whose term of office shall be subject to their pleasure. The duties of the inspector shall be to grade the wheat on its arrival, marking the grade on the side of the car in chalk, and keeping a record in a book provided for that purpose, of the numbers of the cars, names of the consignees, and the grade of the wheat. For the purpose of facilitating the labors of the inspector, consignees may furnish inspector's certificate from any of the lake ports, which shall be evidence of the grade, and shall be accepted by him without further inspection. All wheat arriving from points where no system of inspection has been adopted, shall be graded and inspected, the grades being made to conform as near as practicable to grades known on this market coming from the lake ports. For the inspector's guidance standard samples shall be furnished by the Grain Committee. The railroad companies to pay said inspectors for their services.

Rule 18 was amended and adopted, after discussion, as follows:

The chief inspector shall appoint a deputy or deputies at the terminus of each railroad, whose term of office shall be subject to the pleasure of the Grain Committee. The duties of the said deputies shall be to supervise the weighing of wheat in the cars, on the track scales; to see that the cars are swept clean while unloading, and to keep an accurate record, in a book provided for that purpose, of the weight of the car, loaded and light, its number, the grade of wheat, and the name of the consignee. The railroad companies to pay said deputies for their services.

Rule 19 was then taken up and considered section by section. Section 1 was amended and adopted. Section 2 was approved but not adopted. Section 3 remains open for further consideration, having been debated at length at both meetings without being agreed upon. The railway men agree to guarantee to deliver wheat as per scale weights, provided there be only one towing, claiming that when wheat in a boat load is the property of more than one consignee the owners shall pay for extra towing and demurrage. Rule 19, as amended, is as follows:

For the purpose of facilitating the prompt delivery of wheat afloat on arrival, the railroad companies shall be permitted to put together on boats any wheat of the same grade on the following conditions: 1. That they will keep a record of the weight of the contents of each car, the grade of wheat, and the name of each consignee, and furnish each consignee with a list of the same when the boat is ready for delivery. 2. That they will collect all freight-bills upon track scale weights. 3. That they will guarantee to deliver the quantity as per scale weights, paying promptly for any deficiency, and receiving pay for any excess. 4. All vessel cargoes brought from Buffalo or Erie shall be delivered to the consignees in boat-loads, without inspection, and unmixed with other grain.

It is likely that a meeting of the Exchange will be called soon to permit a full expression of the views of members on this subject of grading grain to be heard before the next conference of the committee of grain receivers and railway men is held, the time for the latter meeting having been fixed on Tuesday, April 7, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

SALE OF AN OLD CHURCH EDIFICE.

The old church edifice located on Seventeenth street, a few doors west of Sixth avenue, at one time called the Church of the Disciples, and for several years past occupied by a congregation of Free Baptists, has recently been sold to Mr. Germon, builder, for $35,000. This ancient Quaker-looking structure, was built about sixty years ago, and is one of the oldest buildings in that section of the City. It has been used as a place of worship by several congregations, though erected at the instance of the Dutch Reformed Church. Twenty-five years ago the Methodists occupied the building, and somewhat later it was vacant for a long period. About nine years ago a congregation of Free Baptists purchased the church for $25,000, and have since worshiped in it, but finding the accommodations small, and the building ill adapted to their needs, they resolved to part with it. It had been charged, too, that the building was unsafe, and the Trustees deemed it advisable to sell at the price offered and to secure a new and more commodious place of worship. The old church will shortly be turned into a carpenter shop. Rev. Robert Cameron, Pastor, will preach his last sermon in this old church this evening. Hereafter his congregation will meet in the Church of the Disciples, on Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, until otherwise provided for.

THE KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week: The will of George Fox was rejected. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Daniel Boland, of the town of Flatlands; August Busse, of the town of New-Lots; Daniel Dougherty, Julia M. Harris, Genevieve Writtman, Thomas G. Catlin, Oliver E. Fox, Catharine Lawrence, Mary Powers, Wm. Davis, and George Fox, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of William L. Harris were granted to Luther C. White; of Henry Winter to Henry Klein; of Thomas Lindsay and William Lindsay to John Fay; of Wilhelmina A. Brewer to Theophilus A. Brewer; of John Richards, Albert Richards, and William W. Richards to Moses H. Richards; of Barbara Eger and Matilda Eger to Anthony Eger; of John Stiner to Sarah Nicher, and of Augusta Lucas, formerly Augusta Porsue, to William Lucas, all of the County of Kings.

FOREIGN COMMISSIONS.

In the case of Horace B. Fraude against Emily L. Fraude, which in its features as disclosed on the record bears a remarkably striking similarity to the divorce case of Horace B. Fry against Emily L. Fry, already reported in THE TIMES, a decision was rendered yesterday in Supreme Court, General Term. The matter came before this court on appeal from an order made at Special Term in relation to foreign commissions to take testimony. It appeared that on behalf of plaintiff a commission had issued to take the testimony of a midwife in Nice, whom it was claimed had attended the defendant at the birth of an illegitimate child, but who failed to identify the defendant as the patient. Application was then made to the Supreme Court, in Special Term, for a commission to invoke the interposition of the French courts to compel a more searching examination of the foreign witnesses. This motion was denied, and from that decision the present appeal was taken. The court confirms the decision of the Special Term, holding that to adopt the mode proposed by appellants would be to subject our causes to the rules of evidence and modes of examination peculiar to each particular country to which a commission might be sent.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

During the past week 6,889 lodgers were accommodated at the various Police Stations in this City, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, March 21	663	227	890
Sunday, March 22	703	225	928
Monday, March 23	733	251	984
Tuesday, March 24	776	227	1,003
Wednesday, March 25	811	238	1,049
Thursday, March 26	767	238	1,005
Friday, March 27	816	214	1,030
Total	5,269	1,620	6,889

During the preceding week, 7,257 lodgers were reported, showing a decrease of 368 persons in favor of the past week.

THE CHAIN GANG.

The following-named prisoners were removed to Sing Sing during last week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Ellen White, larceny from the person, two years and six months; James Dorsey, robbery, first degree, two years; Thomas Mulholland, manslaughter, third degree, three years and six months; George Hutton, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Wagner, grand larceny, one year; Bernard Clappenberg, attempted murder, four years; Thomas Moore, alias Caleb Gunnion, burglary, five years; (Caleb Gunnion was formerly a companion of John C. Irving, and it is thought that if the latter was really connected with the Nathan murder, Gunnion had also a hand in it; he was arrested by Capt. Allaire, of the Twenty-first Precinct, while in the act of committing the offense for which he has been sent to the State Prison;) Charles Hilton, grand larceny, two years and six months.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

During the past two weeks petitions of voluntary bankruptcy were filed by Edward Williams, E. A. Kingman, Benjamin G. Bloss, Wm. W. Rose, Jr., Albert Wilkinson, Sylvester F. Best, and Charles P. Best. The following were adjudged involuntary bankrupts, viz.: John Hill, Joseph M. Hill, Alfred P. Reynolds, Chas. E. Luff, Henry Wise, Henry B. Brassington, Frederick Montes, Andreas Montes, and Patrick Campbell. Discharges were granted to Nathan Schwab, Samuel Schwab, and Julius Johnson.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

After a thorough trial it has been ascertained that "candle practice" cannot be satisfactorily carried out without entailing a greater expense than is warranted by the military appropriation. The Adjutant General has, therefore, directed the several commandants of the National Guard to omit that part of the course of instruction in rifle practice relating to "candle-firing." The Chief of Ordnance is said to have refused to issue any more fulminating cartridges for this purpose, as it has been ascertained that the use of them in this connection injures the shells so much as to prevent them from being refilled. Some of the regiments, however, are using the Springfield muzzle-loader, with which caps can be used. As several of the armories in the First and Second Divisions are fitted up for the practice, it will probably be continued for a time at private expense.

The First Troop, Washington Greys, assembled at the arsenal on March 16 for review and inspection by Major Gen. Morris. The troop paraded in full-dress uniform, presenting a fine appearance. The review and inspection were well conducted. At the close of the inspection, Capt. Wylie drilled the command for a short time. A committee of officers of this troop visited Senator Campbell at his residence, Woodbridge, N. J., on the evening of the 19th inst., and presented him with a set of resolutions handsomely engrossed and framed, as a testimonial for his assistance to the troop last Fall, on the occasion of a serenade to Capt. Wylie by the members of this command. Capt. Wylie, Lieuts. Barton, Rozelle, Byer, Batterson, and Secor formed the committee on presentation. Surgeon Fleming made the speech, which was responded to by Senator Campbell in a fitting manner.

The Third Cavalry, Col. Budke, commanding, paraded at the arsenal on Tuesday evening, for review and inspection by Gen. Morris. The command was formed in three lines, single rank, for review, the formation occupying the length and one side of the room. At the conclusion of the review an inspection of column, by company, was made, after which some few movements were executed in very good style, considering the limited space afforded for action.

The second reception of the Ninth Regiment took place at the armory on Wednesday evening. The regiment decided not to give a ball this year, but to hold two receptions in its place, both of which resulted in a manner highly gratifying to the members of the command. The Committee of Arrangements comprised the commissioned officers and several privates on the honorary staff, who exerted themselves to insure the success of the entertainment. The officers' and company-rooms were replete with floral decorations, the large drill-room being similarly adorned. The regimental band, in its handsome scarlet uniform, occupied a central position. Mr. Downing wielded the baton. About 2,000 people were present, prominent among them being Gens. Shaler and Woodward, Cols. Carl Jussen, Underwood, Major De Witt, and a number of members of the "Old Guard." Dancing commenced about 9 P. M., and was kept up until a late hour. Jesse A. Spencer, of Company K, died on Sunday, and was buried with military honors on Wednesday last.

The Tenth Regiment, Albany, has withdrawn from the Legislature the bill providing for a new armory, owing to the opposition offered by some of the tax-payers of that city. Capt. Weidman, of Company F, was buried with military honors on Monday last. Company I elected Lieut. Fitzpatrick to be Captain, on Wednesday evening last. The left wing drill of this command was held on Thursday evening.

The Twelfth Regiment assembled at the State Arsenal, on Wednesday evening, for battalion drill. Col. Ward was in command, and exercised the regiment in the manual and several movements, concluding with a dress parade. Elections for Captains of Companies I and K will take place April 1 and 2. The rifle club attached to this command held a meeting for practice at its room in the armory, Friday evening.

The Thirteenth Regiment drilled at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, Thursday evening. Col. Briggs was in command. About 200 men were present. After executing several movements according to the manual, the drill terminated with a dress parade.

The Military Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Brooklyn held a meeting on Wednesday last, and amended the specifications for building an armory for the Thirteenth Regiment. Col. Julius W. Adams, Samuel Booth, and John French were present. Col. Jourdan has issued an order to the following effect: The regiment is directed to assemble at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, in full-dress uniform, with white gloves, for review and inspection by Gen. Morris, on Tuesday, April 7, at 7:15 P. M. Those members who have not yet procured a full-dress uniform will appear in fatigue dress. Non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps are directed to report to the Adjutant at 7:30 P. M. The Colonel invites the attention of the command to the necessity for a full attendance. John Cronin, of Company C; James F. Hoile and W. W. Williams, of Company I, have been discharged on account of physical disability. George Kuhl and Edward J. O'Flyn, of Company B, and Christian Merze, of Company K, have been honorably discharged. The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination, and have received their warrants: Byron A. Beal, First Sergeant, and Robert Rae, Sergeant Company A; W. R. Huntington, Sergeant Company I; Charles A. Ernst, and R. Auerbach, Corporals, Company C; Albert A. Hodgkinson, Richard B. S. Grien, and William P. Knapp, Company I.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Porter commanding, will assemble at the armory for inspection by Major Gen. Morris, on Wednesday, April 15. The officers and Sergeants of this command are ordered by Col. Porter to assemble at the armory on Tuesday evening, March 31, at 8 P. M. Commandants of companies are directed to notify the officers and Sergeants in their command to appear in compliance with this order. The left wing drilled at the armory on Friday evening. Five companies, of sixteen files front, were present. Lieut. Col. Camp commanded, and exercised the battalion in several new movements according to the revised tactics. The weekly band concert will take place to-morrow evening. In addition to the usual *artistes*, Mr. Frank Bartlett, baritone, and Mr. J. C. Arlidge, flute soloist, will add variety to the programme.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Ward commanding, are directed to assemble at the armory in full-dress uniform, on Friday, April 17, at 8 P. M., for inspection and review by Major Gen. Morris. Admission to the armory for all persons not members in full uniform, will be by tickets. The field and line, and non-commissioned officers, and commands, will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, (white body and cross-belts,) on Friday, March 27, Tuesday, March 31, and Friday, April 10, at 7:45 P. M., for drill and instruction. The Drum Major is directed to detail two drums for each evening. The next concert will take place on Tuesday evening, April 7.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Col. Roehr, commanding, is ordered to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, as follows: Right wing, Companies A, B, D, and G, April 1 and 8; left wing, Companies E, F, C, and H, April 3 and 10, at 8 P. M. The entire regiment is ordered to assemble at the armory, on April 17, at the same hour. The financial status of the regiment is good, as shown by the yearly exhibit. The receipts from all sources amount to $2,283 08; the balance remaining on hand Jan. 1, was $112 16. Col. Roehr, in his order, urges the members of his command to exert themselves in the matter of recruiting. As recruits are now fully uniformed without expense to themselves, it should be comparatively easy to add new members to the command. Company F, "Roehr Guard," will take part in a dramatic representation of the "Fall of Richmond," at Turn Hall, Williamsburg, April 16.

The non-commissioned officers of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, gave a calico hop, on Thursday evening, at the new armory in Colyer street. A large number of guests were present, the ladies appearing in calico dresses, the gentlemen varying the regulation dress by wearing neck-ties of similar material. Dancing commenced at 9 P. M., the music being provided by the regimental band. Sergt. Wm. H. Conner gave perfect satisfaction in the discharge of his duties as floor manager. Col. David E. Austen, Capt. Lee Nutting, Surgeon W. G. Richardson, and others were prominent among the guests. The regimental officers, in connection with those of the Thirty-second and Twenty-eighth Regiments, and the Separate Troop cavalry, held a meeting on Monday evening in reference to the moonlight parade. It was decided to change the date from the 2d to the 23d of April, to enable the Thirty-second Regiment to participate. It is expected that fully 2,500 men will be in line, and every effort will be made to insure the success of the parade. The officers of this command at a meeting on Thursday evening, decided to co-operate with the Burns Association in holding a grand Charity promenade concert on April 13 at the Fourth street armory. A detachment of 400 men from the Seventy-ninth Regiment, of this City, under command of Major Lang, will give an exhibition drill, in full Highland costume, on that occasion. An escort, composed of officers of the Forty-seventh, headed by a band of music, will meet the Seventy-ninth at the ferry and accompany them to the armory. The resignations of Chaplain Bernard Peters and Lieut. Jesse Wilkinson have been accepted. Capt. E. A. Perry's commission has been received at headquarters.

Lieut. Col. Stetson, late in command of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, left for the South last week. The regimental band tendered him a serenade at his residence previous to his departure. Major Lang is now in command of the regiment.

The proceedings in reference to the case of Gen. Funk, Col. Stauf, and the subordinate officers of the Ninety-sixth Regiment have not yet been received by Gen. Shaler.

The Howitzer Battery, Capt. J. F. Simons commanding, are directed to assemble in full-dress uniform, with white gloves, at the State Arsenal to-morrow evening, for review by Col. W. H. H. Beebe, Chief of Artillery. Members not provided with full dress may appear in fatigue uniform. Non-commissioned officers are directed to make their returns on or before the 30th inst.

The "United Train of Artillery" announces its ninety-ninth reception to take place at Howard Hall, Providence, on Wednesday, April 29. Military guests are requested to appear in uniform.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 West. Union...... 80½	100 Rock Island......107¼
400 do........ 80⅝	100 do........107⅝
100 do.......s3. 80⅝	400 do........107½
500 do........ 80½	100 do....b30.107⅝
1400 do........ 80⅝	200 do.....s3.107½
100 do.......c. 80⅝	500 Union Pacific..... 36¾
700 do........ 80¾	500 do........ 36⅝
5 do........ 80½	1500 do........ 36½
900 do........ 80⅞	500 do........ 36⅝
100 do......b3. 80⅞	2000 do........ 36¾
100 do......s3. 80¾	800 do........ 36⅞
54 At. & Pac. Tel.... 16½	500 do......b3. 37
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅝	300 do........ 37
500 do........101½	300 do......s3. 37
1000 do........101⅝	300 do........ 37⅛
2100 do........101½	800 do........ 37¼
800 do........101⅝	500 do........ 37⅜
1200 do........101¾	200 do.......c. 37½
200 Erie Railway..... 39¾	700 do........ 37½
800 do.......c. 39½	700 do........ 37⅜
900 do........ 39¾	700 do......s3. 37¼
400 do........ 39⅞	15 Mich. Cen........ 88
200 do......b3. 40	300 Ohio & Miss....... 31½
100 do........ 39⅞	100 do........ 31⅜
200 Pac. Mail......c. 48	200 do......b3. 31½
800 do........ 48	100 At. & Pac. Pf..... 17
200 do......b3. 48	1200 North-west....... 57
800 do........ 47⅞	700 do......s3. 57
400 do........ 47¾	800 do........ 57⅛
200 do........ 47⅞	100 do......b3. 57¼
500 do........ 48	200 do........ 57⅜
400 do.......c. 48	200 do........ 57⅝
200 do........ 47⅞	100 do........ 57¼
200 Del., L. & W....c.111¼	10 do........ 57½
300 do........111¼	200 do........ 57
100 do......b3.111⅜	100 do.......c. 57
200 do........111⅜	10 Han. & St. Jo...... 31¾
700 Lake Shore....s3. 81	500 Tol. & Wab....... 46
2500 do........ 81	500 do........ 45⅞
1500 do......s3. 80⅞	1500 do........ 45¾
500 do........ 80⅞	100 do........ 45⅝
1100 do........ 81	500 do........ 45⅞
1400 do......s3. 81⅛	1300 do........ 46
400 do........ 81¼	500 do........ 46⅛
100 do........ 81⅛	800 do........ 46¼
1000 St. Paul........ 45¼	100 do........ 46⅜
200 do......s3. 45¼	100 do......b3. 46¼
1000 do........ 45⅜	300 do........ 46¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62........118	$46,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........120¼
5,000 do........118¼	10,000 U.S.5-20R.,'65.119¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.......s3.121	10,000 do....b.c.119½
10,000 do......12.121	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.....b.c.119¼
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62.118⅛	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......b.c.119¾
20,000 do........118	1,000 U.S.5s10-40R.114½
9,000 do.....b.c.118	15,000 U.S.5s10-40C.115⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......s3.120	5,000 do........115
10,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67.119¾	14,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68.120⅛
500 do........119½	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.........12.115⅛
3,300 do......12.119⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$11,000 Tenn. 6s, n.. 90¼	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.c. 45⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n.s. 69½	100 do........ 45¼
6,000 N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 29¼	800 do........ 45⅛
1,000 N.C.F.Ac.'68. 27	800 do......s3. 45
1,000 Va. 6, Cons.. 51	200 do........ 45
7,000 Mo. 6s..b. c. 94⅛	300 do........ 44⅞
3,000 do........ 94½	900 do........ 44¾
10,000 Erie 3d M.... 98½	100 do......b3. 44⅞
1,000 A. & Sus.1st.103½	600 do........ 44⅞
3,000 Cen.Pac.G.B. 94⅞	100 C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b.c. 64½
3,000 do........ 94¼	900 Un. Pac..b.c.s3. 37⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 86	1900 do........ 37⅜
40,000 do........ 86⅛	200 do......b3. 37⅜
50,000 do.....s20. 85⅞	1000 do........ 37¼
6,000 do......s3. 86	500 do......s3. 37⅛
4,000 U. P. 7s, L.G. 84⅝	200 do......b3. 37⅜
9,000 U. P. 10s, In. 88¾	500 do........ 37⅛
5,000 do.....b3. 88⅜	1700 do......s3. 37
2,000 A. & T. H. In. 75	1100 do........ 37
2,000 Gal.& Chi.2d.100	1100 do........ 37⅛
20,000 C.& N.W.Con 92½	2800 do........ 37
2,000 C.& N.W.Con. Coup. G. B.. 88	700 do......s3. 37
1,000 Tol.& W.C.C. 72	300 L.S.&M.S..b.c.c. 81
10,000 do....b. c. 70	1100 do........ 81
3,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div... 85¾	100 do......s3. 80⅞
1,000 St.L.& I.M.2d 81	700 do......b3. 81
2,000 M.& St.P.1st, LaC. Div... 80½	600 do......s3. 80⅞
1,000 do........ 80	1000 do......s3. 80¾
1,000 C., L.& C.1st. 82¾	3000 do........ 80⅞
4,000 Am.Dock Im. Co. 7s. 98	25 do........ 81
3,000 Ind., B. & W. 1st..b.c.c. 84	100 do........ 80⅝
25 Bank of N. Y....126½	100 do........ 80⅞
10 Bank of N. A.... 91	900 do........ 80½
44 Grocers' Bank...100	200 do........ 80½
10 Cen. Nat. Bank..101½	300 do........ 80⅝
6 do.....b.c.101	900 do........ 80⅝
100 Quicksilver...... 31	100 do........ 80⅝
600 Am. Dist. Tel..... 58¾	500 do........ 80⅝
100 do........ 58⅞	200 do........ 80⅝
5 West. Un. Tel..... 80¼	100 do........ 80⅝
200 do.....b.c. 80¾	1000 do........ 80⅝
100 do......s3. 80⅝	200 do........ 80⅝
400 do........ 80⅝	100 do........ 80⅝
300 do.......c. 80⅝	600 do........ 80⅝
500 do......s3. 80½	100 do........ 80⅝
100 do........ 80½	500 do.......c. 80⅝
400 do........ 80⅝	200 do........ 80⅝
400 do.......c. 80⅝	300 do........ 80⅝
800 do........ 80⅝	300 Erie Railway.b.c. 40
73 do........ 80⅝	400 do........ 40
300 do........ 8[illegible]	100 do........ 40¼
1400 do........ 80¼	100 do........ 40¼
700 do........ 80½	300 do......s3. 40¼
1000 do......s3. 80	500 do........ 40¼
1200 do........ 80	100 do........ 40¼
200 do........ 80	200 do........ 40¼
200 do......s3. 79⅞	50 Erie R. Pf....b.c. 60¼
300 do........ 79⅞	10 Clev. & Pitts. g'd 89
200 do........ 79¾	94 do.....b.c.c. 89
400 do........ 79⅞	600 Chic. & N.W.b.c. 57
1000 do........ 79⅞	100 do........ 56¾
1500 do........ 80	1300 do........ 56⅞
800 do........ 80⅛	100 do.......c. 56⅞
200 do......s3. 80	100 do........ 57
500 do........ 80	100 do........ 57
500 do........ 79⅞	300 do........ 57
100 do........ 80⅛	100 do........ 57¼
1200 do........ 80	200 C. & N. W Pf.b.c. 74
100 American Ex.... 62½	500 do........ 73¾
10 do........ 62¼	100 N. J. Cen....b.c.107
100 Mich. Cen...b. c. 87½	25 Chic. & R. I..b.c.107⅛
100 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.c. 47⅞	400 do........107⅛
100 do........ 47⅝	100 do........107⅛
300 do........ 47¾	18 C., B. & Q...b.c.104½
200 do........ 47⅝	800 Han. & St.J..b.c. 32¼
100 do......b3. 47¾	100 do......b3. 32¼
100 do........ 47⅝	100 H. & St.J.Pf.b.c. 46
300 do........ 47¾	700 Tol. & Wab..b.c. 46
300 do........ 47⅞	100 do........ 45⅞
1500 do........ 47¾	200 do........ 45⅞
100 do.......c. 47⅞	500 do........ 45¾
200 do......b3. 48	1200 do........ 45¾
100 do........ 47⅞	100 do........ 45⅝
200 do......s3. 47¾	100 do........ 45⅞
300 do......b3. 47¾	100 do........ 45⅞
700 do........ 47½	100 do........ 45⅞
800 do........ 47⅝	300 do........ 45⅞
100 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.s3.101⅜	400 do........ 45⅞
500 do.......c.101¼	100 do........ 45⅞
200 do........101⅜	100 do........ 45⅞
1700 do........101⅛	100 C. & A..b.c.s10.106¼
1800 do......b3.101¼	5 C. & A. Pf...b.c.107
200 do......s3.101⅜	100 St. L. & I.M..b.c. 54
300 do........101⅜	200 Pac.R.of Mo.b.c. 41
2100 do........101⅜	10 Del., Lack. & W.111⅜
	400 do.....b.c.111⅜
	200 do........111¼
	100 do........111⅜
	100 do........111⅜
	500 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 31¼
	100 C., C. & I.C..b.c. 31⅛
	26 do........ 31
	100 do........ 31⅛
	100 do........ 31⅛
	100 A. & P. Pf.b.c.b3. 16¾
	100 do........ 16¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

200 Western Union.c. 80	200 Han. & St. Jo..... 32¼
300 do........ 80⅛	300 Union Pacific...c. 37⅛
1000 do........ 80¼	300 do........ 37⅛
100 do........ 80¼	100 do......s3. 37¼
100 do......s3. 80¼	700 do......b3. 37¼
100 do........ 80¼	300 do........ 37¼
300 do........ 80⅜	300 do......s3. 37¼
1100 do........ 80⅜	200 do........ 37¼
400 do......s3. 80⅜	200 do......b3. 37¼
600 do........ 80¼	1200 do........ 37¼
200 do......b3. 80⅜	100 do......b3. 37¼
100 do........ 80⅜	100 do......s3. 37¼
200 do........ 80¼	100 do........ 37⅜
400 do........ 80¼	1400 do........ 37⅜
800 Am. Dist.Tel.b60. 59	100 Rock Island....c.107½
800 Pacific Mail....b3. 48	100 do........107½
100 do......s3. 47⅞	200 St. Paul.....b3. 45
500 do........ 48	800 do........ 45
100 do........ 48	600 do........ 44¾
100 do......b3. 48⅛	100 do........ 44⅞
1200 do........ 47⅞	600 Ohio & Miss....... 31¼
100 Erie R.....u.r.c. 40⅛	100 do........ 31⅜
200 do........ 40⅛	200 Tol. & Wab....... 45⅞
700 N. Y. C. & H.....101⅜	300 do........ 45⅞
200 do......b3.101⅜	500 do........ 46
200 do........101¾	400 do........ 46⅛
400 do......s3.101⅜	200 do........ 46
200 do.......c.101⅜	500 do........ 45⅞
100 do......s3.101⅜	100 do......b3. 45⅞
800 do........101⅜	400 do........ 45¾
500 do........101½	100 C. C. & I. C....... 31⅛
400 North-western..... 57	100 do........ 31¼
100 do......b3. 57¼	200 do......b3. 31⅞
500 Lake Shore..... 80½	1000 Del., L. & W.b3.111¼
400 do.......c. 80⅝	100 do......s3.111⅜
400 do........ 80¾	1000 do........111¼
500 do......b3. 80⅞	700 do........111⅜
2600 do........ 80⅞	200 do......b3.111⅜
1100 do........ 80⅞	200 At. & Pac. P..... 16¾
100 do.......c. 80⅞	200 St. L. & Kan. C..... 25
200 do......b3. 80⅞	
200 do......s3. 80⅞	
900 do........ 80⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 U.P.L.1st.b.c. 86	100 D., L. & W. R...b3.111⅜
5,000 U.P.10s,I.b.c. 88	200 do........111¼
1,000 C.P.G.Bd.b.c. 94¼	300 Ohio & M. R. b.c. 31⅜
7 Del. & H. C. Co...118	51 C.C.& I.C.R.b.c. 31¼
15 Adams Ex...... 98	500 do........ 31⅛
63 Wells-F. Ex..... 77½	200 do........ 31⅛
50 Am. Express..... 63	300 N.Y.C.&H.R.R.b.c.101⅜
200 Wes. U. Tel..b. c. 80½	200 do.......c.101⅛
100 do.......c. 80½	200 L.S.&M.S.R.R.b.c. 80⅝
100 do........ 80⅜	200 do........ 80⅞
100 do........ 80⅜	200 do......s3. 80⅞
1000 do........ 80⅜	200 do........ 80⅞
200 do......b3. 80½	400 do........ 80⅜
100 do......s3. 80¼	300 do........ 80⅞
100 Erie Railway.b. c. 40½	100 do......s3. 80⅞
100 Pac. M. S.S. U.b. c. 47⅞	2400 U. Pac. R....b.c. 37¼
200 do........ 48	400 do........ 37⅜
200 do........ 48	500 do........ 37⅜
100 do......b3. 48⅛	2000 do........ 37⅛
100 do........ 48	3100 do........ 37¼
300 do........ 48	100 do........ 37⅛
200 do......s3. 48⅛	400 do.......c. 37⅜
700 do......b3. 48⅛	700 do........ 37⅜
200 do........ 48	200 do......s3. 37⅜
100 do........ 48	100 C. & N. W. P. b. c. 73⅞
100 do.......c. 48½	100 do........ 73⅞
10 Mor. & Es. R..... 92½	100 C.&R.I.R.b.c.s3.107½
100 T.W.&W.R.b.c.s3. 45⅞	100 do........107⅞
200 do........ 45⅞	100 do........107¼
400 do.......c. 46	100 C.M.&S.P.R.b.c.b3. 45
100 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b.c.133	100 C.M.&S.Pf.Pr.b.c. 64⅞

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N........119¼	700 Union Pacific..... 37⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........120¼	300 do......b3. 37⅜
5,000 U. P. 1st M.... 86	1100 do........ 37⅝
5,000 U. P. In...... 87¾	400 do........ 37¼
10 Bank N. Am..... 92	500 do........ 37½
50 Am. Dist. Tel.... 59	1200 do........ 37⅜
200 Western Union.... 80⅝	800 do........ 37⅛
200 do........ 80⅝	100 Rock Island......107⅜
200 do........ 80½	200 do........107½
500 do........ 80¼	100 Tol. & Wab.....c. 46
300 do........ 80¼	400 do........ 46
1100 do........ 80⅜	200 do........ 46
100 do........ 80⅛	500 do........ 46⅛
500 do........ 80⅛	1100 do........ 46⅜
500 do........ 80⅜	200 Del., L. & W...s3.111⅛
400 North-western..... 57	200 do........111⅛
100 North-west Pr..... 73½	100 do......b3.111⅛
500 Pac. Mail.....s3. 48¼	100 do........111⅛
200 do......b3. 48⅜	100 do........111⅛
100 do......b3. 48⅜	200 do........111⅛
200 do........ 48⅜	200 Han. & St. Jo...b3. 32¼
1000 do........ 48	100 C. C. & I. C....... 31⅞
100 do......s3. 48¼	1700 do......b3. 32
200 do........ 48½	900 do........ 32
200 do........ 48¼	400 do........ 32¼
200 do......b3. 48⅜	200 do........ 32¼
100 do........ 48½	800 do......b3. 32¼
100 do......s3. 48⅜	500 do........ 32¼
200 do......b3. 48⅜	700 do........ 32¼
1100 do........ 48⅛	200 do........ 32¼
400 do........ 48¼	100 do......s3. 32¼
300 do........ 48⅜	200 do........ 32¼
600 do........ 48⅜	1100 do......b3. 32¼
300 Erie Railway..... 40⅜	100 do........ 32¼
300 do........ 40[illegible]	100 do........ 32
[illegible]	100 do......b3. 32
	[illegible]
15 Erie Pref........ 70	200 C. C. & I. C.....c. 32⅛
400 Lake Shore...... 80⅞	800 do........ 32¼
100 do......b3. 81	200 do......s3. 32¼
100 do......s3. 80⅞	500 do......b3. 32¼
2700 do........ 81	400 Ohio and Miss.... 31⅞
200 do......s3. 81	100 do........ 31⅜
200 do.....u.r.c. 81	800 do........ 31⅜
200 do........ 80⅞	100 do......b3. 31⅜
500 St. Paul........ 45⅛	200 do......b3. 31⅞
1500 N. Y. C. & Hud. 101½	1500 do........ 31⅞
600 do........101⅝	500 do........ 31⅞

SATURDAY, March 28—P. M.

The Bank return this afternoon shows no important changes in the Averages of last week. The Deposits are down $1,260,200 on the withdrawal of Gold Notes to pay Customs. The Gold Notes average is $1,206,700 lower, from the same cause. The Loans are $311,300 and the Greenbacks $400,700 higher than last week. The proportion of Greenbacks to Deposits is still above 25 ℔ cent. The Money Market at Bank and on the Street leaves off cheap and easy, Loans to Brokers 4@5 ℔ cent. Discounts, prime paper, 6@7 ℔ cent. Loans on Gold to-day were 4@5 ℔ cent., because of the abundance of the Cash Gold brought out by yesterday's attempted advance on the Greenback legislation in Congress. The price of Gold to-day fell from 113¼ to 112⅞ ℔ cent.

The Stock Exchange was again very active to-day. The speculation in the Railroads and in Western Telegraph and Pacific was quite spirited, but at less buoyant prices than on Thursday and Friday. The *Bullish* spirit of the market was unchanged, and the fluctuations in prices are mainly due to the usual cause, after a sudden large advance, like the present, of realizations by holders content to have their profits even though they should go in for a "fresh turn" at higher figures after settling up their old account. The market at 3 o'clock left off steady.

Closing Quotations—MARCH 28.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States new 5s	115⅛	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120¾	120½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅛	120¼
American Gold	113⅛	113
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½	$4 85½
New-York Central and Hudson	101¾	101½
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	107½
Pacific Mail	47⅞	48½
St. Paul Common	45⅜	45⅞
Western Union	80¾	80⅜
Union Pacific	36⅞	37½
Lake Shore	81⅛	81
Toledo and Wabash	46¼	46
Harlem	132	130½
North-west	57	57⅛
North-west Preferred	73¾	73½
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅝	32⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	111¼	111¼
Central New-Jersey	106¾	107¼
Panama	115½	115¼
Erie	40⅜	40¼
Atlantic and Pacific	16⅞	16⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅛	31⅞

The Imports this week move very heavy, especially in General Foreign Merchandise. The total, including Dry Goods, reported last night is $12,431,936. The Exports of Silver Bullion, &c., $843,810; Domestic Produce, $5,413,034.

The Sub-Treasury redeemed in Gold to-day $41,000 Principal of the Public Debt, and paid out $18 000 Gold Interest. The amount of Interest paid out during the week, $207,900. The Customs receipts to-day were $534,000; for the week, $2,466,200.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ ct. reg., '81......119¾	5-20 reg., n. i., '65......118¾
6 ℔ ct. coup., '81......120⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65......119⅛
5-20 reg., '62......117½	5-20 coup., '67......120¼
5-20 coup., '62......117⅞	5-20 reg., '68......119¾
Called Bonds, '62......114	5-20 coup., '68......120⅛
5-20 reg., '64......119½	10-40 reg......114⅝
5-20 coup., '64......119⅝	10-40 coup......114¾
5-20 reg., '65......119½	5s, coup., '81......115¼
5-20 coup., '65......120½	6s currency......117

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 94	Chic. & N. W. C. bs. 99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 94	Chic. & N. W. E. bs. 91
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.... 91	Chic. & N. W. 1st....101
N. Y. Cen. 6s Subs.... 91	Chic. & N. W. C.G.b. 88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......101	C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7sS.F.103¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s C., '76..101	Han. & St. Jos. L.G.100
N. Y. Cen. 1st C......106	H. & St. Jos. 8s C.M. 80½
Erie 1st Ext......104	Del., L. & West. 1st.104
Erie 2d 7s, '79......100	Del., L. & West. 2d..103½
Erie 3d 7s, '83...... 98½	Del., L. & W. 7s C..104½
Erie 4th 7s, '80......100	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. 94
B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77. 89	T. & W. 1st St. L. D. 85
Harlem 1st 7s......104½	Tol. & Wab. C. C.... 70
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.... 99½	Gal. & Chic. 2d....... 99½
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.. 98½	Chic., R. I. & Pac....105
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82....109	Morris & Essex 1st..106½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d..101½	Morris & Essex 2d.... 99½
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7℔c.105	N. J. Cen. 1st New..106½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....103	N. J. Cen. Conv.......102
Clev. & Tol. N. bds.. 97½	P., F. W. & C. 1st....107
Clev., P. & A. O. bs. 99	P., F. W. & C. 2d....101½
Clev., P. & A. N. bs. 99	P., F. W. & C. 3d.... 94
Det., M. & Tol. bds... 97½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.....101½
Buff. & Erie N. bds.. 97½	Chic. & Alton Inc.... 94
L. Shore D. bds...... 97¼	Ohio & Miss. 2d...... 80½
L. Shore C. C. bds.... 97¼	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st.... 96
L. Shore C. R. bds.... 97	M.&St.P.1st7 3-10P.d. 95½
L. Shore C. 2d C...... 90	M. &St.P.1st LaC.D. 89
Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.. 98	M. & St.P.1stC.& M. 81
Cen. Pac. G. bds..... 94¼	Mil. & St. P. 2d...... 80½
West. Pac. bds....... 87½	Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 94¼
Union Pac. 1st bds... 86	Joliet & Chic. 1st....105
Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 84½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 91
Union Pac. Inc. 10s. 88⅜	Tol., P. & W. E. D.. 80
B. & So. Ill. R.1st 8s. 96	Tol., P. & W. W. D. 77
Alton & T. H. 1st....100¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....101
Alton & T. H. 2d L... 75	Bos., H. & E. 1st..... 29¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F..103½	C. F. & Minn. 1st.... 76
Chic. & N. W. I. bs. 99	B.,C. R. & M.1st7s,g. 67

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	102⅜	102½
Camden and Amboy	121	121¼
Pennsylvania Central	104¼	104½
Reading	117¾	118
Lehigh Valley	61½	61¾
Catawissa Preferred	43	43½
Philadelphia and Erie	20¾	21
Northern Central	38½	38¾
Lehigh Navigation	90½	90¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¼	96½

The Delaware and Lackawanna Company have resolved upon Quarterly Dividends, and the first for 1874 is *Two and a Half ℔ cent.*, payable April 20.

The Stonington Road has declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Two and a Half ℔ cent.*, payable at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, April 10.

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $9,844,449.

The prospectus of the Galleon Treasure Company appears elsewhere in this issue of THE TIMES. By this prospectus the public are invited to subscribe the working capital requisite for undertaking the recovery of the vast amount of treasure which was sunk in the Spanish galleons in the Harbor of Vigo, Spain, in 1702, to prevent its being captured by the combined Anglo-Dutch fleet. The prospectus and pamphlet issued by the company, as also the reports of Col. John E. Gowen, fully explain the project, which is formed under the auspices and the operations for the recovery of the treasure are to be conducted under the personal supervision of Col. Gowen, who successfully raised the Russian fleet, which was sunk in the Harbor of Sevastopol during the Crimean war. The moneys subscribed to the new project are to be paid directly by the subscribers into the banking-house of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., and thereupon the subscribers nominate the Trustees of the company, who will deal with the funds and direct the management of the undertaking.

A novel and interesting feature of the New-York *Maritime Register* (of Messrs. Smith, Young & Co.,) is an elaborate weekly list of every Cotton-laden vessel afloat, from ports in the United States, for Europe, giving port and date of departure, destination, and number of bales of Cotton in cargo of each vessel, with additions from time to time of date of arrival of the several vessels at ports of destination.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool—321 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 2,793 bxs. Bacon, 59 pkgs. Clocks, 33 cases Handles, 6,484 bxs. Cheese, 61 bbls. Oysters, 38 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 40 bxs. Cartridges, 702 bales Cotton, 115 pkgs. Lard, 31 pkgs. Feed, 17 pkgs. Tongues, 5 tcs. Heads, 6 tcs. Bladders.

By the steamer Republic, for Liverpool—107 bales Leather, 9 cs. Agricultural Implements, 685 sacks [illegible] Corn, 880 bags Oil-cake, 1,976 bales Cotton, 75 tcs. Beef.

By the bark Casse Marittima, for Cork—31,530 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Cleone, for Cienfuegos—730 bundles Shooks and Heads, 925 bundles Hoops, 1 Worm Tub.

By the steamer Italia, for Glasgow—13 bxs. Castings, 25 cases Tobacco, 910 bbls. Resin, 21,019 bushels Corn, 550 tcs. Lard, 1,600 bbls. Flour, 690 bxs. Bacon, 27 cases Machinery, 12 bbls. Sperm Oil, 991 cases Cabinet ware, 50 bbls. C. S. Oil, 100 bags Clover-seed, 63 bbls. Apples, 1,430 bushels Wheat, 30 tcs. Beef, 4 tcs. Tongues, 125 bbls. Pork.

By the bark Carrie Wyman, for Cadiz—127,888 Staves.

By the steamer Mosel, for Bremen—4 casks Hams, 20 bales Skins, 3 Pianos, 1,866 bushels Corn, 75 bxs. Hams, 414 bxs. Bacon, 39 cases Machinery, 4 bales Coffee, 45 pkgs. Oars, 25 cases Oil Peppermint, 902 cases Tobacco, 40 hhds. Tobacco, 7 bales Skins, 50 bbls. Beef, 1,000 bxs. Starch, 307 tcs. Lard, 3 bbls. Flour, 137 bales Leather, 200 bales Cotton, 86 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 90 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the brig Soed, for Constantinople—2,000 cases Shells, 2,000 cases Bullets, 8,116 cases Refined Petroleum, 200 cases Spirits Turpentine, 300 bxs. Resin.

By the schooner C. E. Paige, for Sagua—400 bdls. Hoops, 430 Empty Hogsheads.

By the bark Peerless, for Cardenas—3,900 bdls. Staves.

By the bark Veritas, for Stockholm—2,470 bxs. Bacon, 1,300 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Juno, for Cronstadt—2,174 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Samuele, for Genoa—13,545 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Aquilla, for Queenstown—26,025 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer St. Olaf, for Hamburg—20 logs Cedar, 522 bales Leather, 691 cases Tobacco, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 6 pkgs. Hair, 3 pkgs. Feathers, 305 bxs. Starch, 1,871 tcs. Lard, 1,200 bxs. Extract Log-wood, 55 cases Flavine, 53 cases Wood-ware, 50 bbls. Spirits, 28,631 bushels Corn, 768 bales Tobacco, 55 pkgs. Agricultural Implements.

By the brig Katie, for Pernambuco—2,730 cases Refined Petroleum, 16 bxs. Axes, 900 bbls. Flour, 150 pkgs. Cradles, 100 bbls. Resin, 40 Car-wheels, 220 kegs Lard, 2 cases Drills, 12 bags Pepper, 50 cases Corn Starch, 10 cases Spirits Turpentine, 20 pkgs. Domestics.

By the brig Princess Beatrice, for Point-a-Pitre—1,200 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Corn-meal, 25 bxs. Biscuit, 50 bbls. Pork, 30 bbls. Beef, 10 tcs. Hams, 30 bxs. Lard, 500 bxs. Herring, 220 bxs. Petroleum, 1,380 Shooks, 1 Carriage, 2 bxs. Machinery, 10 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 9 cases Chairs.

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 28—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92; for the account, 92@92⅛. United States 5-20 Bonds of the issue of 1867, 109⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 35⅝@36; do. Preferred, 62.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 35⅝.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92.

5:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000.

PARIS, March 28—A Paris dispatch quotes Rentes at 59f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, March 28.—United States 5-20 bonds, 98⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, shipped February, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped April and May, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8 3-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, shipped February, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8 3-16d.; do. deliverable May and June, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 74s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American. Bacon, 41s. for Long Clear Middles; Short Clear Middles, 41s. 9d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,500 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8¼d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 8 5-16d.

LONDON, March 28.—Sugar, 23s. 0d.@24s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 28.—Petroleum, 33f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, March 28.—Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days currency, 110@113 per cent. premium; short sight do., 114@116 premium; 60 days, gold, 135@137 premium; short sight do., 140@142 premium; on London, 160@163 premium; on Paris, 132@134 premium. Spanish Gold, 240@245. The decline in Exchange to-day is attributed to the cessation of discounting by the bank. The decline is considered only temporary. Importers selling on credit receive due-bills from purchasers, and being prevented from discounting the same, they cannot remit to their correspondents abroad. It is supposed that this situation will continue another week.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 258.—*Holladay vs. Dailey.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Colorado.—In this case Ben Holladay and wife joined in a power of attorney to one Hughes authorizing him to sell certain real estate belonging to them in the Territory, the power of attorney reading all through "we," "us," &c., instead of the singular, as for Holladay alone. Subsequently Hughes sold the property, or a portion of it, as for Holladay singly, and did not join the wife in the transaction. For this reason it was sought to avoid the deed, but the court below held that it passed the title to the property, and sustained the sale. It is here contended that an attorney acting under such an authority cannot substitute what in his judgment is substance for the forms required in the execution of the power. The power in this case was to make a deed in the name of two persons. The power exercised was the making of a deed in the name of one person. This was not a legal and valid compliance with the power granted. There was no authority for executing the deed in question, and no inquiry can legally be made into Holladay's motives or reasons for requiring a joint deed in order to convey the property. On the other hand, it is said that the deed was a substantial performance under the authority, and is valid as passing the legal title of Holladay.

G. H. Williams for plaintiff in error; J. W. Denver and P. Phillips for defendant.

No. 259.—*Metropolitan Washing Company vs. Providence Tool Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Rhode Island.—This was a bill in equity brought by the appellants, as assignees of the patentee, one Sergeant, for an infringement of a patent for an improvement in clothes wringers. Sergeant dying, his administratrix, on account of a defective specification, surrendered the original patent, and on two corrected specifications two new patents were issued and assigned to the appellants. The defense was that the reissued patents were fraudulent and void, because they were sought to be procured for the purpose of embracing more than was the invention of Sergeant, and to debar the appellees and others from the use of an improvement not claimed in the original patent. The court sustained the defense and dismissed the bill, holding that the appellees do not use all the elements of the Sergeant combination, when those claiming under it are confined within the exact limits of his invention, so far as it was novel, and are not, therefore, liable as infringers. It is here urged that the court erred in this conclusion, and that the appellees manufacture substantially in accordance with the specification of the reissued patent, and do, therefore, infringe it.

James H. Parsons and G. A. Jenckes, for appellants; B. F. Thurston, for appellees.

No. 260.—*United States vs. Brickard et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Arizona.—This was a proceeding to condemn certain goods belonging to the appellees for their alleged violation of the laws regulating trade with the Indians. The information alleged that the goods were on the reservation of the Indians, (Pinca and Maricopa tribes,) and that there was liquor on the premises; but on the trial it appeared that the goods were not on the reservation, but within a few feet of it, and that the liquor was in transit only; also, that the firm of appellees were trading without a license. The court below decided that as the appellees were not trading on the reservation they were not bound to have a license, and that there was not probable cause for the seizure of their property. The Government here maintains that to require a license or a bond to sell to the Indians it was only necessary that the selling should be in the Indian country, and it need not be on a reservation. This, it is said, is the plain meaning of the legislation on the subject.

G. H. Williams and S. F. Phillips for the Government; appellees not appearing.

No. 261.—*Watson vs. Bandurant.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Louisiana.—In 1852, partition was sought of certain property in Tensas Parish, of which the defendant in error was minor heir. Partition was made, and at the sale the elder heirs became the purchasers of all the property, under conditions to pay the amount due the defendant in error, in May, 1862, when he would become of age. The performance of this condition was secured by mortgage, containing the fact *de non alienando*, by which the co-heirs, the purchasers, bound themselves not to alienate, deteriorate, or encumber the property to the prejudice of the minor heirs. In 1854, Watson purchased the tract of John Bandurant, one of the heirs, and he now urged his claim against the right of the minor. The judgment of the court below was that Watson had notice of the mortgage in favor of the minor heir, and that the fact in the mortgage follows the property, in whatever hands it is found. It is here urged that the form of the defendant's judgment against the co-heirs is not such as the fact insisted upon is applicable to.

G. W. Ball and E. T. Merrick for plaintiffs in error; E. L. Walker for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Stewart, Trustee, vs. Manhattan Market Company; Lehmaier vs. Griswold; granted.

Howarth vs. Webb; Collins vs. Bloodgood et al.; orders granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Meeks, Receiver, vs. Gail et al.; report of Referee confirmed; exceptions overruled without prejudice to renewal of application for other relief asked.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Davis vs. Bloss et al.; motion granted on terms. (See opinion.)

Green vs. Daly; demurrer overruled, with leave to [illegible].

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1874.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is greatly to be hoped that the labors of the Chamber of Commerce to secure the establishment of some efficient system of arbitration of differences arising between merchants may not fail of success. The task is, of course, a difficult and delicate one, but its importance is so great that it ought to be possible to try some reasonably promising experiment toward its accomplishment, even if it is not entirely without objection. The work is one on which experience will throw a great deal of light, and it ought to have at least a beginning made in it. It is not to be denied that, in many mercantile cases, the operation of our present legal system is nothing but a denial of justice. Our courts are so crowded, the practice in them is so complex and technical, the progress of adjudication is so slow, the expense of professional counsel, added to the costs of court, are so great, there is so much delay even in simple cases, and there are so many resources by which a final decision can be evaded by a defeated party to a suit, that for the settlement of ordinary cases, arising constantly in every-day business, the courts are practically useless. We have in mind at this moment a case now before the Court of Appeals, involving only some $1,900, in which the principle on which the plaintiffs' claim rests has been distinctly affirmed, but which, owing to technical difficulties, has twice made the long and costly journey from the jury to the Bench of Appeals, until now the costs are a good deal more than the original amount. It is a case which any clear-headed and impartial arbitrator could have settled with justice to all concerned in twenty-four hours, and with almost no expense. Such cases are not now exceptional; we hope that no slight obstacles will be allowed to bar the way to the establishment of a system which will make them not only rare, but practically impossible.

While Mr. ALVORD is waiting for the editors and proprietors of the New-York papers to appear before his "Salt-Fish" committee, he may amuse himself, and perhaps afford the public some information, by getting the members of the Railroad Committee to tell him what they know about Mr. VANDERBILT building rapid-transit roads. It is generally supposed in this City that this is not the first Legislature VANDERBILT has made to serve his purposes in this matter, but that he got a charter for a road some years ago which was to be built immediately. Everybody knows it never was built, nor the first step taken toward building it. The members of the Railroad Committee may have received some satisfactory guarantee that VANDERBILT intends his new charter to have some other effect than to prevent this City from obtaining rapid transit. If so, the people will be delighted to hear it. But in the absence of convincing information they prefer to base their judgment upon the experience of the past. All the uproar made by all the Lincolns and Alvords in the State will not deter the people of this City from demanding rapid transit. They will insist upon knowing why the Railroad Committee preferred VANDERBILT'S scheme to others in which they had more faith. We hope Mr. ALVORD will cordially "invite" the members of the committee to appear before him and speak plainly upon this point. He is not likely to get any other witnesses with half the knowledge on this subject.

An election being close at hand in Connecticut, the *World* takes pains to misrepresent the position of one of the Republican Congressmen of the State, with the hope of thereby carrying some grist to its party mill. Public sentiment in Connecticut, as generally in the East, being against inflation, the *World* takes Gen. HAWLEY as a representative Republican, and seeks to show by his votes that he is an inflationist. The fact is that Gen. HAWLEY voted constantly with the anti-inflationists; voting first for the amendment of Mr. DAWES, limiting legal tenders to $356,000,000, next for the proposition of Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, placing the limit at $382,000,000, and finally voting against the $400,000,000 bill. His second vote is held up to the people of Connecticut as a proof that the Republicans favor inflation, but in casting it Gen. HAWLEY was in company with all the contractionists in the House, who were endeavoring to get the best they could under the circumstances, and were entirely justifiable in the course they pursued. The Democratic Party in Connecticut must be in a very desperate condition when the *World* endeavors to help it by a gross perversion of facts, as it has done in this case.

The Police should be held to a strict accountability for any arbitrary or unlawful use of their powers, but they should be fully supported by the authorities against the dangerous classes. In this city the Police have to deal with desperate ruffians, and it frequently happens that in these encounters policemen are killed or maimed. In such cases the assailants should be promptly and severely punished. An instance of this kind occurred yesterday in the Eighth Precinct, when Officer QUIGLEY was dangerously wounded by an outlaw because he refused to release a prisoner he had arrested for larceny. We hope no effort will be spared to bring the desperado to speedy trial. Not long ago a policeman was killed in this same precinct while in the discharge of his duty, and it is evident that the criminal classes, in that portion of the City at least, are greatly in need of the most severe discipline of the law.

Judging from the general management of the road, it is quite probable the Erie Railway Company has treated its employes at Susquehanna, Penn., very badly, and in the absence of full information the public will be disposed to excuse the strike for back pay which is now prevailing. But the strikers cannot be justified in all their proceedings. Stopping all communication between the East and West on a trunk line is a matter of serious consequence, and this is what the strikers have done. Not only have many freight cars, containing a large amount of property, been seized, but passenger traffic has been interrupted, and many emigrants are detained who must depend for food upon the chance charity of the neighborhood. This condition of things calls for a swift and effective remedy, and Gov. HARTRANFT has been requested to interfere. These employes can certainly find sufficient property of the Erie Company which may be legally attached to secure their wages. But in any case, they should not be permitted to collect their dues by inflicting great loss and inconvenience upon the general public.

No decision has yet been reached by the Massachusetts Legislature upon the Senatorship. The changes in the vote of the several candidates yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were plainly due to absentees, for nobody gained any, while Mr. DAWES lost seven, Mr. HOAR three, Mr. CURTIS six, and Mr. ADAMS two. The balloting, therefore, shows no change in the relative strength of the contending parties; but it is not probable that the struggle can be protracted much longer. As we said yesterday, the Democrats appear to be masters of the situation, to the extent that it is within their power to elect a Senator by a coalition with the supporters of either DAWES or HOAR. It has now become evident that neither of these gentlemen can command a majority vote, and we may expect a break in the lines at an early day in the present week. Whether it will be in favor of Mr. ADAMS or Gen. BANKS, or of some entirely new candidate, cannot be determined from present information.

ABOUT FACE.

If American government is to continue to be a thing of which we can feel as justly proud as we have formerly felt, one of two things must come about—either the demands made upon it by the people must be lessened and changed, or the machinery of Government must be materially altered. There has been for the last twelve years a tendency—more marked at some periods than at others, and considerably checked at times, but on the whole a tendency constantly strengthening—to lay on government in America burdens which it was not intended to bear, which it is not fitted to bear, and which have submitted it to very great strain. We do not now refer wholly to the Federal Government. Indeed, we are not sure that the tendency is not more decided in the sphere of the State and the municipality than it is in that of the Union. It is certainly very great in all. If any one of our readers who voted, say, for Mr. BUCHANAN or Mr. FREMONT for the Presidency, will turn over in his mind the present demands on the National Government, which at that time would have been deemed extravagant or absurd, we think he will find their number much greater than one who had not made the comparison would have supposed. We are now accustomed, for instance, to a Government which provides one-half the currency by which business is carried on, and guarantees the soundness of the other half; which regulates the amount and character of our bank reserves, the places where they shall be kept, and the rate of interest that shall be charged for bank loans; which does not, when necessary, hesitate to conduct the business of the Treasury with the purpose of affecting the premium on gold and the price of loanable money; and which, in its legislative branch, discusses finance, not with reference to the old-fashioned questions of how much expense is to be met and how much revenue to be raised, but with reference to the question how much currency the country needs, and whether the West and South ought not to be provided with more at the expense of New-York, New-England, and Pennsylvania. These things would have seemed incredible to the generation trained by WEBSTER, and including the followers of Mr. DOUGLAS.

Nor is it in connection with the finances alone that the National Government has added and is asked to add enormously to its functions. It has became an investor in trans-continental railways; it is considering its power to fix the rates of passenger and freight charges on our railroads; it is asked to improve the channel of the Mississippi, to build a canal around the delta of that river, another across the Cumberland and Alleghany Mountains, another from the Ohio to the sea, another around Niagara Falls, and finally to make the Erie Canal a ship-canal, and to generally assume the task of providing cheap transportation for men and things from all parts of the continent to most parts of the world, civilized and otherwise. One of its Cabinet officers proposes that it shall assume the business of telegraphing for the entire country; members of Congress are in favor of its establishing savings banks; it already has a Department of Agriculture and another of Education; a national university is agitated; a Commission of Inquiry as to the labor question, and another for the temperance question, are earnestly supported, and there is a very strong movement on foot to engraft on the Constitution a declaration of religious belief. The original theory of our National Government was that it was to have defined powers, intended to embrace only those subjects which combined individual effort could not reach, and which pertained to the general welfare. It was to do only what could not be done without it. The modern theory is very different. It is that the National Government may properly be asked to do whatever it is not *convenient* to get done without it.

The same change of ideas is noticeable in our local Governments. These actually do much more than formerly, and are continually besieged to do much more than they do. They maintain higher grades of public instruction; they provide expensive and luxurious roadways; they establish parks; they furnish, in many cases, public baths, and, in some, places of amusement; they take stock in railways and loan the public money to private enterprises. In extreme instances they have licensed houses of prostitution, and undertaken to secure profligate men from the diseases to which their profligacy exposes them. They support industrial exhibitions, and take direct share in commercial rivalries; and, if they yielded to one half the importunities with which they are pressed, they would be found meddling with the minutest affairs, and controlling the most strictly personal interests.

Now the objection to this steady enlargement of the field of Government activity, is that the various Governments are not constructed in a way to fill so large a field. The method by which officers are chosen does not secure men fitted for so much work, or for work so complex, so difficult, so extensive. The voters do not look for men qualified for it. They will not, as a rule, take them when they can be found. They choose their officers for something else—for personal popularity, for fidelity to certain defined party principles, for their views on some particular question, but very rarely for that capacity for varied business, for that experience, training, tact, and versatility which are required to attend successfully to the duties that are being crowded on all officers. Either we must choose our officers differently—*i. e.*, on account of different qualifications, from different motives, for longer terms—we must give them a different tenure of office and better chance of training, and we must hold them to a strict responsibility, or else we must withdraw some of the extreme demands we are constantly making on them. And that this necessity is making itself felt is plain from the nature of the constitutional changes recently made in several of the more important States, and proposed in others.

A GOVERNMENT OF OFFICIAL DISCORD.

Anything is better than the Ring system in Municipal politics. It is perfectly obvious that were three or four of the most powerful departments in this City to be run with a perfect mutual understanding by bold, unscrupulous men, there are no checks which could possibly be devised that would save the public from being plundered. The perpetual bickerings that enliven the conduct of Municipal affairs, give us a certain invaluable security that the things done in a corner to the public prejudice, and beyond the region of public knowledge, are comparatively few. The Kings of Prussia have been the best served potentates in Europe, because they made each of their Ministers responsible to themselves alone, and so rendered the existence of their Cabinets independent of any known law of political or personal cohesion. There is no particular reason why the people of New-York should not retain their servants on the same basis.

Obviously, however, there are limits to the power of official squabbling to neutralize greater abuses. Blundering is sometimes as costly as plundering, and official controversies usually start from somebody's blunder. Take the case of that remarkable body, the Commissioners of Accounts. The charter evidently intended that these gentlemen should make an annual circuit of the various departments, subjecting their books to the scrutiny of skilled accountants, and making such suggestions as might be found necessary for the improvement of their records of current business. At the present rate of progress, the Commissioners will hardly be able to furnish the present generation with a completed statement of their labors. They have been engaged for about eight months in the Finance Department, and there is nothing to warrant the belief that they will not remain there for eight months longer. In fact, the current business of the department seems to proceed faster than the Commissioners are able to follow it, and they and their clerks may probably be found in 1876 vainly endeavoring to finish the record for 1874.

When, several months ago, the Commissioners raised a false alarm about the mode of keeping the securities of the sinking fund, people excused the temporary injury inflicted on the City credit on the ground of the inexperience of the Commissioners. But they ought, by this time, to have learned something of their business, and ought to have become alive to the fact that it is their duty to discourage wanton attacks upon the City credit, and to furnish the basis for an intelligent opinion about Municipal liabilities. Yet the second report of these Commissioners, now in the hands of the Mayor, was yesterday made the occasion of sensational announcements of grave charges against the financial management of the City, and of gross irregularities in the mode of keeping its accounts. This news gets telegraphed all over the country and is made the basis of comments calculated to do infinite damage to the credit of New-York. Everybody knows how easy it is to start a falsehood of this character, and how difficult it is to overtake it. The information of the first news generally sticks, however promptly it may be corrected.

The Commissioners may not be responsible for the announcements made public yesterday, but they are responsible for giving them a kind of antecedent probability. The New-York *Herald* has contained, for a week past, mysterious statements that something of a startling nature would shortly be forthcoming in regard to the financial condition of the City. Were these made simply on the authority of that paper, they could be of no possible consequence to anybody. But they were made directly on the authority of the Commissioners of Accounts, whose official position gives them access to every detail of Municipal book-keeping. When the matter is inquired into, it is found that an "intellectual jintleman" from the *Herald* is informed by the Commissioners of Accounts that there is somewhere an error in the debt statement of about $665,000. Of course, the news gets still further distorted before it reaches the public, and so the ground is prepared for still further sensational announcements on the same subject. The fact is that the Controller's statement of the debt on Dec. 31 is absolutely correct, and that the report of the Commissioners so testifies. Some two millions of bonds fell due on that date and warrants were drawn for the entire amount. At the close of business for the year, $665,000 of these warrants had not been called for by the City's creditors, but the book-keepers of the Finance Department rightly concluded that after the checks were drawn the obligation was liquidated, and the bonds were entered as paid accordingly. The Commissioners of Accounts thought they had stumbled over a blunder when they had merely blundered themselves.

So with the statement about what is called the "floating debt" of the City. It seems that the Commissioners have made that out to be about $13,000,000. Now the fact is that neither the Commissioners nor anybody else can tell what is the amount of the debt. Scores of people may have in their pocket pieces of paper bearing the signature of TWEED, or any of his confederates, binding the City for thousands of dollars. It is equally immaterial to the City whether the "claims" have been actually presented for payment or not. They are a proper subject for investigation by the courts, and they do not constitute a debt against the City until some competent official or judicial authority has so decreed. It would appear that the Commissioners have taken a list out of the *City Record* of all claims now being defended by the Corporation Counsel, have copied duplicate statements of the very same claims when they found them in the Department of Finance, have, in some cases, included claims already paid, and, to make the hodge-podge complete, have added as "floating debt" balances on contracts for work not yet performed! With all respect for the valuable services which may be performed by the Commissioners of Accounts, it is clear that, so far, they have only succeeded in showing a talent for blundering and a great capacity for aiding the enemies of reformed government in throwing suspicion around the conduct of City finances.

ACTORS AND CHARITY.

The active benevolence of the general population of New-York is a fact which did not need the poverty of the past six months to demonstrate. Indeed, as we can now see, New-York's benevolence is very apt to err upon the side of imprudence. But the enthusiasm with which the public have entered into every scheme of practical charity, whether well considered or not, must always be remembered to its credit, and its virtues of generous commission will, we hope, vastly outweigh its sins of omission. One class of the benevolent are not usually included in New-York's, nor, indeed, in any city's general population. This is that much-misunderstood section of society which professionally ministers to our amusement. Yet in times of deep distress like the present, the players are always among the deepest sufferers. The sources from which they derive their incomes are the first to be undermined by financial disaster. The commodities they offer in the market at such seasons are never quoted at any price. The public must, be times good or bad, have the necessities of life. The luxuries they can and will dispense with, especially the luxuries furnished by actors, are the first to be curtailed. The professors of many other arts depend for patronage and appreciation upon the rich alone. The actors' public, not only in New-York, but throughout the country, is composed principally of the middle and lower classes of society, and, distress or the necessity for economy falling upon them, the actors' audience is gone, and they become among the bitterest, but most uncomplaining, sufferers of the time. Again, the actor's season is a limited one; at most he has nine months in the year in which he can be employed. The Summer months find four-fifths of the theatres throughout the country closed, and even after the most successful season, the average actor must exercise the greatest ingenuity to exist during his months of enforced idleness.

To the ordinary sufferers by the financial distress, the worst is over. Charity has helped them through the Winter, and with the Spring and Summer comes hope of employment and better pay. With the actor we have exactly the reverse of this. His time of harvest is past, and with the approaching Summer comes the prospect of even greater privation; and to those fortunate ones who during the past season have been in receipt of half salaries, appears the speedy prospect of no salaries at all. Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM recently pointed out the present condition of the American Dramatic Fund. This society was started many years ago with the most brilliant prospects. At the present day it is able to allow the legal claimants on its funds $1 25 per week. This fact alone ought to be sufficient to impress upon the poorer members of the dramatic profession the necessity of prudence, and upon the richer ones the timeliness of devising some sensible method for the assistance of their unfortunate brethren.

Despite all these circumstances, those who know the peculiarities of actors are not at all surprised at observing the enthusiasm with which they have entered into plans for assisting the general poor of New-York. Their energy and utter regardlessness of self in these efforts entitle them to the highest consideration. Seeing what they can do for others, is it not time now that the actors should do something for themselves? That they would be generously aided by the public we have little doubt. A series of performances in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, would certainly be the means of placing the American Dramatic Fund in a state of practical usefulness. Not only might this be done, but a sum of money would be realized sufficient to save from privation the many distressed actors who are at this moment, and who will be a few months hence, in sore need of such benevolence. We offer these suggestions with a view of calling out the ingenuity of some honored members of the profession, whose reputation and experience entitle them to be the first in such a good cause. Some such scheme as we have hinted at seems eminently practical, and would also be a means of making the actors a graceful return for their charitable efforts. They are always ready to help others—the public would be glad of an opportunity to assist them.

PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE.

Recent dispatches from Germany tell us that "the Reichstag will be dissolved if it persists in the refusal to fix the ordinary strength of the army at 400,000 men as demanded by the Government." The Reichstag, or Lower House of the German Parliament, consists of 397 members elected for three years; but, like the British Parliament, it is liable to be sooner dissolved by the Sovereign. As some of the present members in the event of a dissolution might lose their seats, and as all the members would be subject to inconvenience and expense, the threat of dissolution is one which may have the effect of bringing the Reichstag to submission.

In his clear, incisive way DAVID HUME exposed the economical mischiefs and the exhaustion of the public wealth incident to the small armies of a century ago. Before and since that time philosophers have speculated and Christian philanthropists have foretold that the day was not far off when the nations should "beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks," and should learn war no more. At present, however, there are so few signs of the predicted approach of the era of universal peace that there are not a few persons of reputation for discernment who are apprehensive that the Napoleonic wars, and the other great struggles which convulsed Europe at the beginning of the present century, will be repeated on a more destructive scale at its close. It is, however, well known that there prevails throughout Europe a strong and intelligent public opinion opposed to war, and in favor of international arbitration as a means of settling hostile controversies without recourse to arms. The real strength of this conservative spirit in Germany has, perhaps, been underestimated. But at present there is no reason to expect to find the new Empire of the Kaisers reducing its armies, and giving a noble example of the German virtues of economy and moral earnestness to the other countries of Europe.

From the latest official returns we have compiled the following statement of the cost and strength of the various armies of Europe. Among the topics which it suggests, several are worthy of careful thought. First, the vast armaments here set forth have grown to their present unwieldy dimensions within a few years, and in great part through the dissensions of France and Germany. Secondly, that the sum of $459,000,000 is wasted every year on these vast preparations for war. Thirdly, that in time of peace this great military mechanism costs not only $459,000,000 of actual cash, but withdraws from productive industry and keeps in enforced idleness 2,993,600 men of the most useful ages and qualifications, thereby inflicting a loss upon the community which in magnitude can scarcely be estimated in figures, but must considerably exceed $1,000,000,000 a year. If these estimates be correct, the armies of Europe, besides their moral evils, rob the public wealth every year of $1,500,000,000. The following is our table:

COST AND STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN ARMIES.

	Army in Peace.		Revenue of
	Men.	Army Cost.	Government.
Germany	430,845	$64,983,246	$111,182,080
Switzerland	84,369	490,205	5,147,000
Norway	43,000	1,120,000	6,061,395
Denmark	37,850	4,538,045	11,641,145
France	404,192	96,000,000	500,204,020
Russia	765,873	107,263,090	343,256,305
Austria	278,470	11,225,405	282,316,620
Belgium	37,391	7,425,600	37,782,800
Greece	8,457	1,443,380	6,089,820
Italy	214,667	36,643,310	309,667,005
Netherlands	59,491	6,840,908	18,295,219
Portugal	18,185	3,580,690	24,258,900
Spain	151,668	23,651,605	139,508,730
Sweden	139,775	3,005,000	15,496,820
Turkey	146,680	17,000,500	84,687,150
England	177,678	74,122,500	383,043,850
Total	2,993,600	$459,332,734	$2,278,763,652

THE FENIANS.

The announcement that Mr. DISRAELI had agreed to receive a deputation on behalf of the "Fenians," and that it was to consist of seventy Irish members of Parliament, caused a new flutter to be observable in the shattered ranks of Fenianism here. But if Mr. DISRAELI had acceded to the request of the deputation, we do not believe that the discontented Irish would be in the smallest degree less discontented. They do not believe it themselves. All experience has shown that when they have lost one grievance they readily manufacture another; and the only consolation that law-abiding people have is in the knowledge that the discontented Irish do not represent the majority of the nation. The news now brought us, however, by telegraph, shuts out all prospects of the purposes of the deputation being attained, the Home Secretary having emphatically stated from his place in Parliament that the Government did not intend to interfere with the course of the law.

Ireland is proverbially the nursery of blunders, and the manner in which, in this particular instance, the way was paved for conciliating the British Government is very characteristic. "Home Rule," so far as, amid a host of incompatible definitions, it can be understood, has not been indorsed by the most influential Irish residents; and the failure of the party to return as many adherents as they expected at the late elections very much disturbed the equanimity of their tempers. Hence, for several weeks past, the "Nationalist" press has been more than usually abusive of the Government. Even the Ashantee war has been seized upon by it as a medium for the outpouring of its spleen. The Dublin *Nation* spoke with warm eulogy of the bloodthirsty savages whose human sacrifices tainted the air for miles around their capital; and the *Flag of Ireland* expressed a hope that if the British troops—many of them Irishmen, be it remembered—should return from Coomassie, it might be, "not as victors, but as vanquished, flying before a victorious enemy." "The Ashantees," said that faithful journal, "shall be victorious—more power to them." And as for the casualties that occurred in the expeditionary force, these papers actually gloated over them, wishing only that they had been greater than they were.

Such, then, was the kind of preparation with which the Irish deputation, largely made up from the party to which the *Nation* and *Flag of Ireland* belong, approached the British Government. It is a novel device, but it has the advantage of being national, and probably Mr. DISRAELI accepted it in that light, and smiled at it as the rest of the world does. But the peculiar aspect of the matter is not yet all apparent. We have heard a great deal about the release of the Fenian prisoners, and the ill-treatment they receive in prison. The truth is, there are no Fenian prisoners. That is, there are no Irishmen held in prison under the law for simply being Fenians and enemies to the Government. That there are Fenians in prison is not denied. But they are there as criminals of much deeper dye. Some have been guilty of treason and violation of military law as soldiers in the line. Others have been guilty of homicide under circumstances that brought their offense close up to the definition of willful murder—so close, indeed, that it was only through the leniency of the courts that they escaped hanging. And with regard to the allegations about cruel treatment, these have been proved to be false. The most prominent case was that of one DANIEL REDDIN, who was one of a gang that murdered a Police Sergeant. He escaped with the light sentence of five years' penal servitude, and was no sooner in prison than he made fearful charges against the officers of the jails—first of Chatham, then of Millbank—and his words were re-echoed far and wide, though his friends dared not to make the charges in the proper quarter. But in spite of them they were investigated, first by Mr. KNOX, a Magistrate, and Mr. POLLOCK, a surgeon of St. George's Hospital; then by a special commission, of which Mr. STEPHEN DE VERE—who, among men of sense and honor, comes as near as most people to sympathizing with Fenianism—was a prominent member; and lastly before the Court of Queen's Bench itself. And the charges were everywhere proved to be without the slightest foundation. REDDIN not only contradicted himself, but, as Mr. Justice BLACKBURN said, he made statements on oath for the purpose of supporting false charges. The action of the prison authorities was vindicated, and it was shown that, if anything, the so-called Fenian prisoners had received more indulgence than would have been shown to other prisoners if they had been equally violent and insubordinate.

Such, then, is the kind of criminal, and such the circumstances, under which the Government has been asked to exercise the right of pardon. It is not, therefore, much to be wondered at that Mr. DISRAELI'S Ministry have in this instance followed the example of Mr. GLADSTONE'S, and refused concessions in behalf of criminals who happen to be Fenians, which no section of the people would have presumed to ask for in the case of like offenders who are not Fenians.

IRISH BREACH-OF-PROMISE CASES.

Since the action in which the nephew of the late Gen. Sir DE LACY EVANS figured as defendant, suits for breaches of promise seem to have become very numerous in Ireland. In one of the letters of the plaintiff on that occasion to the person whom she facetiously styled her "dear, dear pigey," there was a passage to the effect that poor girls had no way to make a little money nowadays except through actions for breaches of promise. The suggestion thus thrown out has met with such hearty approbation that the Courts of Assize of the several circuits and most magnificent thing since the time of Deborah. It had for its motto the utter extermination of the poison which shed the blood of many and resulted in poignant, bitter grief to millions. The armor of the women was love, their battle-ax, tenderness, and their banner the cross of Jesus Christ. [Applause.] She had lately been in a crusade in an adjoining State, and she was proud to record that the movement had gained foothold, and that organized associations for the suppression of intemperance were being rapidly formed. She disagreed with Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and other ministerial dignitaries, that a policy of moderation was best adapted to the requirements of the hour, and, for her part, she asserted that bold, uncompromising action was the best method of securing success. She described gambling, racing, betting, and shooting as the natural offspring of this vice, for where did they hear the name of God blasphemed in every sentence but in the bar-room? Here vice originated, concluding, she observed, as the product of thought and experience, that morally, socially, and physically, the life of a nation was retarded by the existence of rum shops.

Charles P. Meyers, recently proprietor of an extensive saloon in Brooklyn, was introduced as a reformed "saloonist." He stated that for thirteen years he had been a rum-seller, and was familiar with intemperance in its every phase. He deeply regretted that he ever engaged in a business which tended to murder his fellow-men and make them inmates of asylums and alms-houses, for that was really the object of rum-selling. He did not consider that the money spent in the purchase of liquor belonged to the saloon-keeper, and sooner or later its possession would entail disaster and misery. Mr. Meyers humorously related the circumstances connected with his conversion from liquor traffic and his giving his store and its contents for the benefit of the crusaders. He felt an impulse toward Christianity new and unaccountable when those good ladies visited him two weeks ago, and while life lasted he would never cease to regard them as his benefactors. Rum, he maintained, was the cause of two-thirds of the cases of lunacy in the asylums, and the source of evils which indirectly accomplished the same object. He made an earnest appeal in favor of temperance, and on the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

LARGE FOREST FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday the large forest in the vicinity of Farmingdale, Long Island, was set on fire by the sparks from a locomotive on the Long Island Railroad, dropped during the day. The village was instantly aroused, and the people set to extinguishing the flames, which had gained a tremendous headway and were raging with great fury. All efforts to stop the progress of the flames proved futile, and in a very short time many acres were enveloped in one sheet of flame. For five hours the fire raged with unabated fury, and swept everything before it. At one time the village itself was threatened, and it required almost superhuman exertions to check the advance. Fences were melted away in an instant. At 2 o'clock the report circulated that three persons had been burned—two men, and a boy named Albertson. An immediate search was instituted, and the men were found, but the boy was still missing, and the seekers were forced to give him up for lost. A farmer named Baylis, who had a drove of cattle pastured near the scene of the fire, did all in his power to save them, but, in spite of his exertions, he saw them destroyed and burned alive before his eyes. The most intense excitement prevailed, and people ran to and fro panic stricken, utterly incapable of doing anything. Between 400 and 500 acres were burned over, causing an estimated loss of about $150,000. At about 4 o'clock a rain-storm came up and gave the fire a decided check, and the people, gathering encouragement from this, commenced a vigorous attack upon the flames, and by a long chase and the fire being

the defendant "had his eyes around him." He met another young lady of the same age, and finding that she had fifteen hundred dollars more than the plaintiff, promptly withdrew his attention from the latter, proposed, was accepted, and got married without further ado. Having admitted this much in his testimony, the jury calculated that as he had gained fifteen hundred dollars by proving false to his vows, to deprive him of it, and hand that amount to plaintiff, would be a very fair adjustment of the case. The punishment came in the shape of counsel fees and costs of court. Now, in this country, it might be thought that the chances of a young lady finding an eligible husband would not be improved by an action for breach of promise. In Ireland there is no such feeling. Marriage there has evidently been reduced to a matter of dollars and cents. The girl with the most money has the most admirers. The successful plaintiff in the action for breach of promise, as a consequence, has just so much added to her attractions, and in proportion will find a suitor all the sooner. Assuredly, the days of poetry and romance in Ireland are at end.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

THE MOVEMENT AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The committee appointed by the Pastors' meeting last Monday to make arrangements for a temperance service during the coming week held a meeting last night, at which the unanimous opinion was expressed that the interest in the meetings made it imperatively necessary that they should be continued, and during next week religious temperance exercises will be held at the Congregational Church. No regular plan of visiting saloons has been adopted by the lady devotees to this system of aiding the temperance cause, but several propose going in small squads of two and three and appealing to saloon-keepers to discontinue their traffic.

TEMPERANCE MASS-MEETING AT THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ALLEN STREET.

A temperance mass-meeting was held last evening at the Allen Street Methodist Church. The audience was large and interested, and comprised about an equal number of each sex. Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, opened the proceedings with prayer, and introduced as the first speaker Rev. W. C. Steele, of the Beekman Hill Church. Dr. Steele plunged at once into the middle of his theme, congratulating his hearers on the grand success which attended the efforts of the women crusaders of the West. He mentioned as illustrative of the progress of the movement, that in the State of Ohio 1,765 liquor saloons were closed, and their proprietors, to the number of 800, had joined the temperance ranks. Every effort to stifle the influence of the women was vainly employed, and, controlled by the power of prayer, which they could not suborn, they surrendered at once and forever. He regretted that the religious aspects of this question had not been as clearly understood as they might be. No other agency was employed save those sanctioned and actuated by religion, and, despite jeers and scoffs, they continued their onward course. The first evident results of success were the increased attendance of school children, the reduction of the Police force in the various towns and villages where the cause prevailed, and the abatement of disorder and crime. The Sabbath, which was previously spent in the liquor saloon, was now devoted to exercises of a Christian character, and the unpretentious churches were inadequate to contain the thousands who clamored for admission. That movement started on Christmas Day at the Washington Court-house was destined to be memorable in the history of the efforts for social reform. Everywhere persuasion and prayer prevailed, and the weakness of the instrument, it appeared, constituted its chief power. There was no necessity for a resort to law; it was not required by the exigencies of the occasion, and the only regret experienced by the reformed was their sincere sorrow that the movement had not originated twenty years ago. In this City and Brooklyn he believed there were 100,000 drunkards, whose reformation was inevitable if the temptation was removed. Many tried to free themselves from their bondage, but they hopelessly failed, and he was convinced that, naturally and legally, these poor wretches were entirely irresponsible for their actions. Under the baneful influence of this deadly poison man became a nerveless being, incapable of self-control and a fit subject for medical treatment. He narrated with much effect the conversions of confirmed drunkards; these were acts which the angels of heaven might look upon with pride and joy. This was not a temporary excitement. It was spreading over the western portion of this State, and was working its way even in this great City. He reminded his lady auditors that an immensity devolved upon them; each lady should have the power to control fifty men. If they exercised this power in the proper direction, how much misery, vice, and starvation would be prevented, and how much good would ensue to the whole community! Here their first duty should be to keep down the spirit of conservatism in the churches, and the spirit that has taken possession of the people to rush into the raid without any reasonable show of success. If only ministers would step from their surroundings and boldly declare from their pulpits their faith in total abstinence, their congregations would not be slow to follow, and ere long the death knell of intemperance would resound throughout the whole nation.

Mrs. Susannah Meyers, in a brief but appropriate address, declared her belief that this movement was a mighty inspiration arising out of deep sorrow; and well might Mr. Talmage call it the grandest and most magnificent thing since the time of Deborah. It had for its motto the utter extermination of the poison which shed the blood of many and resulted in poignant, bitter grief to millions. The armor of the women was love, their battle-ax, tenderness, and their banner the cross of Jesus Christ. [Applause.] She had lately been in a crusade in an adjoining State, and she was proud to record that the movement had gained foothold, and that organized associations for the suppression of intemperance were being rapidly formed. She disagreed with Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and other ministerial dignitaries, that a policy of moderation was best adapted to the requirements of the hour, and, for her part, she asserted that bold, uncompromising action was the best method of securing success. She described gambling, racing, betting, and shooting as the natural offspring of this vice, for where did they hear the name of God blasphemed in every sentence but in the bar-room? Here vice originated, concluding, she observed, as the product of thought and experience, that morally, socially, and physically, the life of a nation was retarded by the existence of rum shops.

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RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lohengrin" was given for the fourth time at the Academy of Music yesterday. Every seat in the house had been sold on the previous day, and the spacious auditorium was filled to overflowing. The performance was the best of Wagner's grand work yet witnessed, Signor Campanini's hoarseness having almost entirely disappeared, Mme. Nilsson shaping herself more and more to a rôle which we thought she would have mastered at once, Miss Cary succeeding equally well in adapting her fine contralto voice to the exigencies of a long and thankless mezzo-soprano part, and Signori Nannetti and Del Puente, and the orchestral and choral forces doing their whole duty most valiantly. To-morrow "Lohengrin" will be represented again, and Wednesday, Signor Campanini will be heard for the first time in "La Favorita," with Mme. Lucca as *Leonora*. Friday the last recital of "Aïda" may be attended.

MME. DI MURSKA AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Max Maretzek, with Mme. Di Murska and a company will enter upon a brief season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music to-morrow week. It is understood that "Dinorah" will be the work first performed.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. Aimée and her associates sang "La Périchole" in the titular rôle of which Mlle. Aimée has no rival the world over, at the Lyceum Theatre last evening. Offenbach's opera was supplemented by "Bon soir, Monsieur Choufleury." The sojourn of the merry company at the Lyceum is only to extend over the present week. To-morrow and Tuesday "Le Petit Faust" is to be sung, and Wednesday and Thursday "La Fille De Mme. Angot" may be listened to.

YALE COLLEGE GLEE CLUB.

A concert given for the benefit of the Yale Boat Club by the College Glee Club may be attended at Steinway Hall on Thursday next. The affair is to be the first of a series, the proceeds of which are to go to a building fund, the creation of which has already begun. The programme to be rendered consists almost wholly of college songs, and, on that account, will be welcome after the stereotyped lines making up most concert bills. The sale of seats will be commenced to-morrow.

CHARITABLE CONCERTS.

A concert in aid of the poor was given at the Academy of Music last evening. Mr. Wieniawski, Mr. J. W. Pattison, Signor Campanini, Miss Cary, Mme. Lucca, and a number of other artists appeared, but the programme only included familiar pieces, which it is not worth while even to mention by name. The attendance was large, but it by no means filled the auditorium; this result may have been due to bad management, but it is not impossible that the public is rather weary just now of "charity entertainments." Undaunted, however, by the repeated appeals of others, the Arion Society gives a concert this evening at the club-house in St. Mark's place, in aid of the indigent; Miss Rosburgh, Miss Munier, and Messrs. Graf and Remmertz are to sing, and there will be considerable instrumental music, Dr. Damrosch directing the affair.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE CONCERT.

A concert will take place at the Brooklyn Tabernacle Tuesday evening, whereat Mr. Gilmore's band, with its several soloists, will play, and Mme. Pauline Lucca will sing.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Charity" will be played all next week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. "Alphonse" is still underlined—but is not likely to be produced quite yet. Miss Davenport resumed the original part of *Ruth Tredgett* in "Charity," last evening. During the week past, Miss Fanny Morant has performed the part, giving a very strong but totally different conception of the "Brand from the burning." Miss Davenport has been seriously sick—and her recovery and return to the arena of her new triumphs will be welcome news. Her performance of the part of the "tramp" in "Charity" is certainly a surprising and a marvelous success. It is at once a study and a revelation. A study, from its fidelity to nature; and a revelation, because through it the public have learned the true worth of a great dramatic talent which has been quietly but surely developing during these few seasons since Miss Davenport first achieved popularity with the Fifth Avenue company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The revival of Mr. Lester Wallack's play, "Central Park," has rightly been received with the favor which is due to an old friend. The humor of the drama is of the most objective kind, and is always sure to catch the applause of the audience. Of modern plays, Mr. Wallack's is the most mirth-provoking, and deals in a very pleasant way with social foibles which are present to everybody.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"Led Astray" is still supreme at the Union Square Theatre, and in the absence of any startling attraction, bids fair to run for another season. At all events, with so good a card, the management don't care to announce any startling novelties....The Grand Opera-house is to be conducted under new auspices on and after Easter Monday, when Mr. Joseph H. Tooker will assume the management. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will appear on April 6, in Falconer's Irish drama, "Eileen Oge," and the haymaking scene will be of quite a realistic character, employing a supernumerary force of eighty....There is no change at Niblo's, Mr. Frank Mayo as *Davy Crockett*, and Miss Rosa Rand as *Eleanor Vaughn*, still furnishing such an entertainment as the most exacting patrons of the theatre can desire....At Booth's, Mr. Boucicault gives way to the pleasant actress Lotta, who will appear for the first time in this City in her new play entitled "Zip, or Point Lynde Light."...."Alice Placide" and "Dashing Charlie," who appear in the American drama "Little Rifle," are the especial attractions at Wood's Museum at present. On Monday, April 6, they will be succeeded by Mr. E. L. Davenport....The Olympic, according to its custom, is given to variety entertainment, and has abundant novelties on its programme....Dan Bryant, according to his custom, does all the business in the matter of minstrelsy, and provides his patrons with a very ample programme....The Colosseum furnishes its usual agreeable entertainment, and Mr. Fox's Broadway Theatre rapidly approaches its opening....Miss Amy Roberts, a young lady who has been prominent in the charity performances given by Mr. Sheridan Shook and others during the Winter, will make her appearance on the professional stage to-morrow at Hooley's Opera-house, in Brooklyn, in a new play.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Peck's annual benefit concert, at the Boston Music Hall, takes place on Wednesday evening next....A Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says there is likely to be at least two new theatres in Boston before Jan. 1, 1875. He continues: "In one of these, Mr. Crosby, formerly of Chicago, will probably be interested. Mr. Crosby desires to build an opera house; and there are several interested parties who are desirous of backing him or some one else in the enterprise. Mr. Arthur Cheney, who owned the Globe, proposes to rebuild; but a suit in relation to the leasehold of a portion of the land between Mr. Cheney and Mr. A. C. Baldwin, its owner, has, up to the present time, prevented him from doing so. There is a now a strong prospect that the matter in dispute will be adjusted, in which event a new and elegant place of amusement will rise on the old site. It is not unlikely that the establishment will be an opera-house instead of a stock theatre; and it is among the possibilities that Mr. Crosby may be concerned in the enterprise with Mr. Cheney. If Mr. Cheney sticks to his original purpose of erecting a dramatic temple merely, Mr. Crosby or some one else will put up an opera-house elsewhere. Rumor credits Sheridan Shook, of New-York, and John Stetson, one of the present managers of the Howard Athenæum, with the intention of erecting a theatre on Tremont street, nearly opposite Hollis street. Wyzeman Marshall talks of building a theatre on Columbus avenue, at the corner of Berkeley street, but he will give up the project if Mr. Cheney goes ahead."....Mr. John [illegible] Nevada....Mr. John McCullough was last week at the St. Louis Olympic....Mr. Booth was at De Bar's, in St. Louis....Mr. Wybert Reeve was at McVicker's, in Chicago....Mrs. Oates and her troup were at the Chicago Academy....Mrs. D. P. Bowers was at the National Theatre, in Washington....Mr. Edward Lamb goes to Boucicault's new theatre.... "Charity" has been brought out at Robinson's Opera-house in Cincinnati....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was last week at the Indianapolis Academy....Miss Lydia Thompson and her associates were in Cleveland....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau acted in Buffalo last week....Mr. Sothern performed in Richmond....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at the Boston Theatre....Mme. Janauschek was at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia....The Vokes Family was at the Arch Street Theatre....Carl Terrahn has sued the Executive Committee of the Boston Peace Jubilee for $5,000, alleged to be due him for services as conductor. Two hundred and ninety thousand dollars were lost by the jubilee....Miss Augusta H. Chambers has been engaged as leading lady of the Tremont Opera-house Company, Galveston, Texas, for the Summer season. Mr. Henry Greenwal is the sole lessee and manager of the Opera-house, Mr. Everitt having retired from the partnership....Anent the new Holliday Street Theatre, the Baltimore *American* of March 27 says: "Taking a look at the new theatre yesterday, we found it rapidly progressing toward completion. The stage and framework for the circles are all in, the brick walls nearly finished. It has the appearance of being a very pleasant theatre when ready for occupancy. The stage in depth measures 73 feet, in width 73 feet; the seating capacity will be for 1,600 persons. The house will be opened on the 1st of July. It is to be hoped that the facilities for egress from the theatre will be on the best plans. The new theatres in Chicago are provided with the very best opportunities in case of fire or accident—the largest of them can be vacated in three minutes. The Opera-house is superior to the average of theatres in this respect, but there is room for still further improvement in the Holliday Street Theatre"....The San Francisco *Chronicle* of March 7 says: "Last night Miss Neilson closed what may be called the Shakespearean portion of her engagement, appearing as *Juliet* before a densely-packed audience. The few remaining performances are to be divided between the works of Sheridan, Bulwer, and Knowles. To-night, 'The School for Scandal' will be presented."

THE CHURCH COUNCIL.

THE ACTION OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH CENSURED—THE SUMMONING CHURCHES FULLY SUSTAINED.

The Congregational Council having under advisement the questions of church discipline at issue between the Church of the Pilgrims and Clinton Avenue Church on the one hand, and Plymouth Church on the other, reassembled in executive session yesterday morning at the Clinton Avenue Church, the Modertor, Rev. L. Bacon in the chair. After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, and the adoption of memorial resolutions of the late Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, the report of the Committee of Seven, embodying the basis of the final judgment of the council, was presented, and was taken up for debate about 11 o'clock. As a whole, the document met with approval, but there were some few points in it which, in the opinion of the council, required some diplomatic rounding off. At 1 o'clock the council took the usual recess, and reassembled at 3 o'clock. The debate was then continued, and the modifications progressed until 6:10 o'clock, when a recess was taken until 9 o'clock. At that time the council was in a very harmonious mood, and there was but little to be done to complete the report. At 9 o'clock the council met and took up the report for final action, and at 11:40 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and the council was declared in public session. There were about 100 persons waiting in the lecture-room and vestibules to hear the result, and they crowded into the church. In five minutes after entrance all were seated, and the Moderator began the reading of the request, which covered twenty-two pages of foolscap paper, and occupied twenty-five minutes in reading, being concluded at 12:10 o'clock.

The report opened by reciting the evidence presented to the council by the two churches, and the fact that Plymouth Church had declined to appear, either upon request of the churches or of the council. The report proceeded to say that no church was beyond the reach of the public opinion of other churches expressed either directly or through ecclesiastical council. Any church, in its essential and inalienable independence, may, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, consider any public action of any other church, or in proper method express its approval or disapproval, and may make that public action the subject of friendly correspondence or remonstrance, and if not answered may make it the ground of a temporary or permanent cessation of intercommunion. After reviewing the correspondence which had passed between the churches, the report proceeded to say in substance that the two complaining churches had acted with the utmost faith and zeal in maintaining the true principles of Congregationalism in upholding the right of remonstrance and of exercising it in this instance. For this moral heroism they deserved the thanks of the whole Congregational Church. The general tenor of the whole report sustained the two complaining churches in the position they had taken, and the course of action by which they had been governed, and concluded by profuse expressions of Christian forbearance and kindness, and hoped that the churches would endeavor to maintain intercommunion of fellowship with each other. The evidences of tender rebuke to Plymouth Church pervaded the entire document.

Dr. Sterrs then addressed the members of the council. He said: "I have, at this late hour, only to express, on behalf of the committees of churches and on behalf of those whom these committees represent, our sense of indebtedness to the members of the council for the great patience with which they have tried the case presented to them. I believe it was said of Lord Clive in his work in India that he forded deep the water of the unknown, but that he left a hedge behind him over which the lame might nearly walk. We have had to deal with very extraordinary facts; we have had to face very extraordinary representations, and we are rejoiced that that which we have done has brought out such a distinct expression by so large a body as this, representing the Congregational churches in all parts of the land. And as you have offered your prayer for us that we may be guarded in the paths of righteousness, so we offer in return our earest prayers for you and for the churches you represent that you may be guided on your way home, and that upon your churches as upon yourselves may come the blessing of these principles framed by you in all time to come."

Resolutions were then adopted congratulating the members of the council on the result of their labors, and also returning thanks to the inviting churches for the kindness and attention shown by their congregations to the delegates during the continuance of the session. After the benediction had been pronounced and the singing of the doxology, the session of the congress was brought to a close at 12:22 this morning.

The reporter inquired of the Moderator and the Assistant Moderator to ascertain the vote by which the report was adopted, but the only answers they would give were that the vote was *almost unanimous*.

LETTER FROM MR. THEODORE TILTON TO THE COUNCIL.

The following letter from Mr. Theodore Tilton to the Council was presented yesterday afternoon by Judge Walker, the Associate Moderator:

To the Congregational Council:

GENTLEMEN, CLERICAL AND LAY: I received yesterday the courteous note of your Moderator, informing me of the technical reasons why my communication to your honorable body could not be officially put on the minutes. I respectfully offer you this present brief letter as a substitute, in the hope that it may be within the possibility of your acceptance for record. Among the five points which you are asked to decide concerning my case with Plymouth Church, the second will pass into permanent statement on your journal as follows:

"During the voluntary absence of a member from the ordinances, if specific charges of grossly unchristian conduct are presented against him by a brother in the church, to which charges he declines to answer,"—&c.

The above statement, which has been constantly reiterated during your proceedings—implies that gross charges were made against me, and that these charges I declined to answer. Gentlemen of the Council, every man among you knows that I did not decline to answer. I ask you, therefore, as an act of justice to me, to permit the true record to accompany the false.

Respectfully yours,

THEODORE TILTON.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, March 28, 1874.

CASTLE GARDEN AFFAIRS.

On Monday next the authorized emigrant agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will resume duty within Castle Garden, desk room being allowed him by the Commissioners. The agent, it should be understood, acts individually, the New-York Central not paying a proportion of the expenses heretofore shared by that company, the Erie and Pennsylvania lines. By the arrangement existing previous to the reduction of rates by the New-York Central, which was followed by a similar cutting down of prices by the other two [illegible] and the annual expenditure in this work amounted to about $40,000. The Erie and Pennsylvania companies have been selling tickets to all points West at the reduced rates. Yesterday, emigrants arriving with through tickets over the Erie Road were transferred to the Pennsylvania Central line, owing to the stoppage of travel over the former road at Susquehanna. The arrivals of emigrants at the Garden during the past week were as follows: America, 292; Dorian, 2; Amazon, 36; Republic, 900; Egypt, 231; Wyoming, 129; Sidonia, 21; City of Brooklyn, 192; Westphalia, 327; Amerique, 39; Hermann, 158; Java, 98; Caledonia, 33; Leicester, 22. The last four named arrived yesterday.

LABOR TOPICS.

STRIKES IN JERSEY CITY—THE FREE-THINKERS AND TRADES-UNIONS—GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS.

The strike among the freight-handlers of the Erie Railroad has ended. The men have accepted, without reserve, the offer of the company to re-employ them at seventeen and a half cents per hour. The company has refused to deal with them in a body, and has accepted only those who applied individually to be reinstated. Yesterday the company took 150 of them again into its employ and discharged as many of the new hands. The rest of them will probably be taken on again to-morrow. Most of the guard posted in the neighborhood of the Long Dock by Chief of Police Champney and Sheriff Reinhardt, to preserve order, has been withdrawn.

The strikers at the Weehawken coal docks have been informed that unless they accept the offer of the company to pay them seventeen and a half cents per hour, and return to their work to-morrow morning, new hands will be put on in their places. A large number of men, who have no interest in the strike, are obliged to remain idle because of the action of the strikers, and are suffering considerably for want of the necessaries of life.

The men employed at the west end of the new Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western tunnel through Hudson City Heights, have followed the example of those employed at the east end, and have quit work until the company accede to their demand for higher wages. The contractor intends to put 150 new hands at work on Monday, and as these strikers are the same men who occasioned the serious riot on Friday, much trouble is anticipated.

The Free-thinkers' and Trades-union Convention, recently formed to proceed against the Police Commissioners on account of the Tompkins square clubbing, held another meeting at the Turn Hall last night. Conrad Kuhn was appointed permanent Chairman of the convention. The plan to divide the same in two—an English-speaking and a German convention—having been abandoned, the proceedings were carried on in both languages. The committee, composed of John Swinton, Carl Thever, and Hermann Dathe, who went to Albany to present the charges against the Police Commissioners to the Legislature, submitted a report stating they had a hearing before the Committee on Grievances of the Assembly on Wednesday last, and demanded an investigation. Mr. Wehle, the counsel engaged by the convention to prepare the complaints against the Police Commissioners to be submitted to the Mayor, stated that these complaints, based on the affidavits of the victims of the Police clubbing, are in the hands of the Mayor, and that the evidence necessary for an investigation has been collected; also the evidence to be submitted to the Grand Jury. The complaints presented to the Mayor are based on the twenty-fifth section of the City charter, providing that the Mayor shall remove any person under the City Government from office for cause, upon giving the accused an opportunity to be heard in their defense.

The Committee of Safety having been excluded from a further participation in the convention, the proceedings on this occasion, unlike previously, were quite harmonious.

A meeting of wood-turners, sawyers, planers, and molding-makers was held at No. 26 Delancy street, last night, to effect a new organization of their trades-union, and a number of names for membership were enrolled. A committee was formed to take further action in the matter, and to submit a report at the next meeting.

A meeting of the "shop tailors," employed at making clothing for the wholesale department, was held at No. 77 Essex street last night, with a view of taking some action to strengthen their organization, in order to be prepared to maintain their prices.

The Confectioners' Union, composed principally of Germans, held a meeting at No. 220 Christie street last night, when the prospects of the trade were discussed.

THE DISORDERLY HOUSE NUISANCE.

The disclosures in yesterday's TIMES in reference to the proprietorship of several of the dens of the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards caused the utmost consternation among a large number of property holders in the locality who had heretofore considered themselves removed beyond the reach of censure. A number of these conscience-smitten individuals, seeing that their day of reckoning could not be much further delayed, hastened to the District Attorney's office yesterday, in order to "explain" their connection with the nuisances complained of, and in almost all instances volunteered to break up their respective dens. A faithful fulfillment of this promise will satisfy the prosecuting officers, whose only object is to rid the locality of these pest-houses of vice. Thus far it will be seen that the determined action of the Grand Jury in indicting the owners as well as the occupants of these houses of infamy has had a satisfactory effect, and will, if faithfully carried out by incorrupt Police officers, protect the children of the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards from becoming contaminated by daily contact with open and fearless immorality. The Grand Jury were not in session yesterday, but will continue to-morrow their inquiry into the matter, and will undoubtedly order new indictments. As already reported, six of the keepers of disreputable houses were indicted on Friday, and the bench warrants for their arrest were delivered to the Captain of the precinct for execution, but, through some extraordinary influence, the nature of which can, perhaps, best be explained by the Police officer in question, none of the parties indicted had been arrested up to an early hour this morning. It is probable that the tender solicitude of the Captain will protect these outragers of decency from arrest to-day also, and that they will merely be requested to appear at the District Attorney's office to-morrow evening to answer the charges against them. It is but fair to state that the condition of the hitherto disgraceful streets of the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards presented a considerable improvement last night, the Police officers displaying unusual zeal in keeping the locality clear of disorderly characters.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

About 9 o'clock last evening, Frank Kruper committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. Mr. Kruper was living with his brother-in-law, at No. 77 Broome street. He came in as usual about 8 o'clock, and sitting down, chatted cheerfully with his sister for over half an hour. Then he bade her good night, and ascended to the front room on the second floor, where he slept. Shortly afterward three distinct reports were heard and the sound of a heavy fall above. His sister ran up stairs and opened the door of Frank's room. A dense cloud of smoke enveloped everything but soon she saw, lying on the floor, the dead body of her brother weltering in a large pool of blood. Assistance was obtained, and an officer from the Delancey Street Police Station hastened to the house. He discovered that Frank had three shot-wounds within the size of a silver dollar, and all of the bullets must have passed through his heart. From his position, it was thought that he was standing erect when he committed the act, and deliberately cocked and fired the revolver three times, each shot being fatal. Kruper's sister said that Frank attempted to kill himself on Friday evening in the yard, but had been prevented by her husband. The reason assigned for the act is that Frank had fallen in love with a young girl, a former servant in the house. Upon learning of this attachment, the girl was dismissed, and every effort has been made to keep the two apart. Frank was in good circumstances, and wished to marry the girl. Made desperate by opposition, he had often declared that he would commit suicide, but his friends did not believe that he was in earnest, and no watch was kept upon his movements.

DEPARTURE OF MR. ORTON FOR EUROPE.

Mr. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, accompanied by Mrs. Orton, sailed for Europe yesterday, on the White Star steam-ship Republic. Mr. Orton goes on an extended tour through Europe, for the benefit of his health. During his absence Mr. Alonzo B. Cornell will occupy the position of acting President. A number of prominent gentlemen friends of Mr. Orton accompanied him down the bay and wished him a happy voyage and speedy return to health. The cutter Jassimine was chartered, and lay off the Battery until 12 o'clock. The following gentlemen had assembled by that time: A. B. Cornell, David Dows, George Opdyke, George Jones, Augustus Smith, George B. Prescott, J. C. Hinchman, Superintendent of the Western Union Company; J. D. Reid, Gen. Lefferts, Gen. Eckhart, A. B. Chandler, George Walker, Mr. Greenleaf, Cyrus W. Field, Augustus Schell, Gen. E. S. Sandford, Judge Palmer, Mr. Simonton, L. G. Tillotson, Wilson G. Hunt, Mr. McAlpin, and many others. Mr. Orton arrived shortly after 12 o'clock, and the steamer at once started for the White Star dock in Jersey. On the way over the whole party assembled in the cabin, and Mr. Cornell made a pleasant and happy address, wishing that Mr. Orton may soon regain his health and return to America once more. Mr. Orton returned thanks in a few well-chosen remarks, after which his health was drank. Several other speeches were made. Mr. Orton was put on board the Republic at Jersey, and the cutter accompanied her down as far as Quarantine.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts at the Treasury yesterday:

Claims paid—number of warrants, thirty-five—amounting to $7,629 45. Receipts—From taxes of 1873, and interest, $5,199 03; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $19,704 80; collections of assessments and interest, $14,954 81; market rents, $611 [illegible]; licenses, Mayor's Office, [illegible]

AIMEE DESCLEE.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A GREAT ACTRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 11, 1874.

Yesterday I attended one of the saddest and most touching funeral ceremonies that I have ever yet seen in this city. It was the first time that I remember to have seen grief which appeared to me devoid of affectation. At the burial of poor Aimée Desclée the usual vanities of the *pompes funèbres* would have been entirely out of place. The simple ceremony took place in the Church of St. Laurent, which was by no means crowded, after which the faithful friends of this charming actress followed her remains to the tomb. Although her father, mother, and brother were present, the chief mourners were Alexandre Dumas, M. Montigny, Director of the Gymnase, where her chief triumphs were gained, and an aged female servant, who has been her constant companion for many years. The poor old Césarine was the only person who gave expression to grief in blinding tears. It was a cold, chill day, which had followed a stormy night, and as the cortége left the church the first snow of the season began to fall. In half an hour the flakes descended thick and fast, the hearse and the assistants being thickly covered before reaching the gates of Père-la-Chaise. The Church of St. Laurent is very small, but it was not filled, notwithstanding the fact that some fifty or sixty persons came in out of curiosity. Many of these were so affected by the scene that they joined in the procession, and followed the artiste to the grave. The friends of the deceased actress were nearly all of the profession, or journalists, and while many of them went to the cemetery a certain number left at the church door to attend the last general rehearsal of the "Candidat," which is to replace "L'Oncle Sam" at the Vaudeville. The snow did not cease during the passage to the cemetery, and it was falling sharply when the coffin was lowered into the vault and the last rites of the church were performed. M. Dumas and others then threw the bouquets and crowns of white lilacs upon the coffin, and M. Dumas pronounced a few touching words in praise of the artiste whose career had thus unexpectedly closed. The procession was then broken up, and, as at other Parisian funerals, we all hurried back to the city to enter again the busy life which had closed forever for one beloved.

I need say little of the abilities of Mlle. Desclée, for the journals of Europe have carried her fame throughout the world. At the beginning of life she was the sunshine of a rich and happy household, and was herself the heiress of some 20,000 francs a year. In some way, I do not know exactly how, her father's affairs went badly, and he was brought face to face with bankruptcy. Hoping that the fortune of himself and daughter would suffice for his wants, it was obtained without the slightest difficulty, and all was lost in a very short space of time. The family was reduced to necessitous poverty. Mlle. Desclée was then a girl of some sixteen or seventeen years, and with the feeling of strength which belongs to this charming age. Dreams of a future marriage had already been repeated in the family, and a brilliant match was counted upon for a girl of her fortune and hopes, but in a moment all these bright dreams were swept away. After many attempts, Mlle. Aimée procured a situation as reader and companion, a sort of governess, in a wealthy Russian family, and her talents as a musician and as a reader of dramatic poetry were soon recognized. At the parties and receptions which were given she often read with great effect, and more than once saw her name in the "Chroniques" of the day. But at length the Russian Prince returned to St. Petersburg, and Mlle. Aimée was without a place. She sought and sought for one in vain, and one day, in a fit of despair, threw herself into the Seine. She was seen at the moment she sprung over the parapet of the bridge, and happily drawn out of the water alive. Her story happened to reach the ears of an author who had heard her read at an evening soirée, and through him the young girl obtained a minor position in a troupe then starting for Italy. From this time she devoted herself entirely to her new profession, and for some years very little was heard of her. At length, however, news began to arrive of the successes at Milan, Naples, and other places, of a Mlle. Desclée, and the artists who returned spoke in high terms of a young lady who was rapidly making a name.

Several years passed, during which Mlle. Desclée's name was seen from time to time, when a happy accident brought her into note. While at Brussels, one day M. Alexandre Dumas received the following note:

DEAR SIR: I play in "Diane de Lys" this evening. It will be very amiable on your part if you will come and hear me. AIMEE DESCLEE.

Dumas accepted the invitation, and was delighted with the rendering of his famous character. He complimented the actress, and the next day came to Paris. His first visit was to M. Montigny. "I have found a star for you," he said at once, and as a leading actress was then in great demand, the manager was very anxious to learn the particulars. Upon Dumas' recommendation a telegram was sent to Mlle. Desclée, offering her an engagement at the Gymnase. As this was the object of her ambition, one can imagine with what pleasure she accepted it. She made a favorable impression from the outset and was soon regarded as the most talented artiste of the day. In "Frou-Frou" she was charming, and none who saw her in Dumas' later pieces can ever forget the exquisite grace and tact which she displayed upon the stage. In "Une Visite de Noces" and "La Princesse Georges" she was admirable. One detail may be given here to show that the life of a successful actress is not altogether as flowery as it appears to the public. Mlle. Desclée received only 12,000 francs a year, and her costumes for either of the above dramas cost her 6,000 francs. How was she able to live? One knows how many actresses do manage to get through the year, and come out rich in diamonds and costly presents, but Aimée Desclée was not one of the sort. She lived in the most economical and modest way with Césarine, 3,000 francs covering, perhaps, the expenses of both. It was not until Mlle. Desclée went to London and won great triumphs there that she began to put aside a little money. Such a life—a life of labor and sacrifice—is worthy of the space which I here devote to her memory, worthy the fine articles which have appeared yesterday and to-day throughout the world.

Mlle. Desclée's relations with her family must be imagined, for I have no idea of going into one of her greatest sorrows. It is probable, however, that her relations objected to her remaining upon the stage. Yet they were very proud of boasting to others of her triumphs, as the news of her successes arrived from London. One year ago she came back from London, and appeared, gay and apparently happy, at the annual ball of the artists, given that year at the Grand Opera, since destroyed by fire. She was never robust, and her incessant labors, joined, perhaps, to insufficient nourishment for many years, left her, at thirty-seven, very weak and fragile. Soon after this appearance in public she was attacked by the fatal disease. For many months she bore her sufferings alone, seeing very few, and all her friends seemed to have deserted her. She was often found weeping over this forgetfulness. In the bitterness of her spirit she [illegible] come to see me without any fear, Sir, I have not got the itch." It was not until news came that she was dying that society gave a thought to her. Then her friends began to leave cards at her door. At the same time an unknown began to leave her every morning a bouquet of white lilacs. She was much touched by this, and tried to find out the name of the sender, but she only found out when the gentleman came with the most celebrated surgeon of Paris, and offered him 20,000 francs if he would perform an operation and save her life. It was Alexandre Dumas. But it was then too late. M. Dumas and M. Montigny were then constant visitors, but in a few days' time Aimée Desclée died in the arms of her faithful Césarine, and was followed to Père-la-Chaise yesterday in the first snow-storm of the year. As I threw a lilac wreath upon the coffin, I could not help most bitter regrets at having left her in suffering for a year without sending a single card, or without once asking at her door for the state of her health. And how many among those who had met Mlle. Desclée at dinners and receptions, where she was always respected and beloved, found their consciences making the same reproach as they brushed the snow from their hair and turned away from her tomb!

THE CALLENDER CASE.

CHARGE OF JUDGE BENEDICT—THE JURY LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT.

The trial of Charles Callender, the Ex-Bank Examiner, was concluded yesterday, before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court (criminal side.) On the opening of the court Mr. Purdy, Assistant United States District Attorney, resumed his summing up. He reviewed the evidence generally, but particularly that portion of it which related to the borrowing of the money from the Ocean National Bank. He said that it was foolish for the defense to pretend that this money was borrowed for the benefit of the Portage Lake Company, in the face of the fact that not one man of that company came forward during the trial to say that it was obtained for that company, and that he (Callender) received only a commission for his services. It was equally foolish, he said, for Callender to assert that the Chicago fire was the cause of his not paying his debts. He had received his money, and put it in his pocket, long before the occurrence of that event, and the fire, that brought ruin to so many, could not possibly have affected him. The absence of all the Portage Lake Company could be accounted for, he said, only on the theory that they were all men who had been duped, or had duped others into that project. So that either they did not dare come forward, or the counsel for the defense did not dare to bring them before the public to tell the story of the wrongs inflicted on them by this company, and especially by Callender. He then took up the report of the Ocean Bank, made by Callender at the request of Ex-Judge Fancher, and said that the defendant could be acquitted though every word of that report were true, for the charge in the indictment was that he made no report to the Controller of the Currency. At the same time, counsel held that the evidence showed that the bank was then entirely insolvent, and the report entirely false. And the fact, he said, that Mr. Stephenson, the President of the Ocean Bank, testified that he would not have loaned money to any one but the Bank Examiner on Portage Lake bonds security, showed clearly that the money was given simply in order that he might not make known the rotten condition of this bank. This was, he said, the plainest kind of bribery, and that report was calculated to deceive, and that was the charge set forth in the indictment. Counsel then stated that Callender was the man who, as "the capper and steerer," had decoyed Ex-Judge Fancher into the rotten concern of the Ocean Bank, so that his appearance at the Board of Directors would lead men to suppose that the bank was sound.

At this point Mr. Fullerton arose and said: "I think your Honor ought to place some limit to this. The evidence shows that Mr. Fancher sought out Mr. Callender and asked him to make a report of the condition of the bank." Mr. Purdy said in reply: "If Callender had been an honest man he would not have put his name to a false report. On the contrary, he should have informed a high-toned gentleman like Judge Fancher that the assets of the bank consisted of unavailable and worthless securities." He then continued his review of the evidence.

Judge Benedict charged the jury briefly and forcibly, setting the law and the turning points of the evidence before them with much clearness. He alluded to the importance of the case to the entire community. His Honor stated the powers and duties of Bank Examiners, and recited the statutes governing their official conduct. He told the jury the issues they were called upon to decide, and said he desired that the verdict they rendered should be entirely theirs, and consequently he would carefully refrain from intimating his individual opinion upon all questions of facts. He charged very fully upon the law of the case, saying that the report made by the prisoner to Judge Fancher was not an official one, and therefore he could not be convicted, even if it was false, under an indictment charging that he received money to influence his official action. Whether or not the securities he gave for these loans were good, or whether or not the prisoner intended to return the $76,000 were questions which did not enter into the case. The only question, he said, that did enter into it was "what was the intention of Charles Callender when he took the loans which make up this sum of $76,000?" The prisoner made an official examination of the accounts of this bank, as was shown by the fact that he was paid for it on the order of the Controller of the Currency as an official act. As a matter of law, his Honor said that it was Callender's duty to make a report of this examination to the Controller of the Currency. He did not do so, and thereupon the question arose, "Did he omit making this report from a corrupt intent?" To decide that question all the circumstances introduced into the case should be taken into consideration. He charged very fully upon the subject of that reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt which is always given to him in criminal cases. The jury retired at 4 o'clock P. M. At 6:30 P. M. the jury returned to court and asked for the statement book of the Ocean Bank, and the order from the Controller of the Currency instructing that bank to pay Callender $100 for his services in examining that institution. The court complied with the request. At the same time, however, the Judge instructed them that these articles had nothing to do with the real merits of the case, and could not assist them in their deliberations. On leaving court, Charles J. Godfrey, one of the jurors, said that it was useless to keep them together, as they could never arrive at an unanimous verdict. Judge Benedict said that in view of the importance of the case, and the length of time it occupied, he could not discharge them until they had given the case thorough consideration. He added that if they agreed upon a verdict before 11 o'clock, he would attend to receive it. Subsequently he intimated that he would take a verdict to-day. The jury then returned to deliberate. At 11 o'clock they were locked up for the night.

OPERATIONS OF MR. BERGH'S OFFICERS.

Yesterday Mr. Bergh's Superintendent and Officer Fields drove up to Fleetwood Park with the view of preventing any pigeon-shooting at that place. Although it was intimated that the great match would be shot at Stamford, Conn., the officers felt somewhat doubtful as to the real intentions of the "sports," and therefore were on the alert for business. Fleetwood Park Club-house, however, was found deserted, with the exception of two or three stable boys, and "not a gun was heard." Telegrams were sent to the Hartford Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, informing them of the intended match, and requesting them if possible to prevent the same, but, as will be seen by the account of the match in another column, without effect. On their return, Mr. Bergh's officers visited the saloon of Henry Baxter, foot of Eighty-Sixth street, East River, where the late raid and capture of cock-fighters was made. They found the cock-pit gone and the room turned into a kitchen. The horse market foot of Seventy-fourth street was then overhauled. Here were found a collection of the most antiquated specimens of horse-flesh ever offered for sale. All the refuse of the stables of Twenty-fourth street are sent to this place and sold for anything they will fetch, from $2 up. Old, spavined, or foundered plugs are "warmed up," by means of the whip, before they near the auctioneer's box, and then with the aid of a few of the "ring" the bids for the worthless animal are fast and furious, and as a rule some simple fellow is mulcted of thirty or forty dollars for the same. Horses infected with glanders and farcy are cleaned, patched and doctored for the sale, and frequently the dealers will place sponge in the nostrils of the poor beasts, to absorb the discharge resulting from disease. All the tricks known to the "horsey ring" are at this place practiced upon the buyer. The officers warned three fellows off the ground with their old worn-out beasts, and directed them to the rendering dock. Several others were checked in their free use of the whip.

AN AFFLUENT MOTHER ABANDONS HER INFANT.

Late last evening, as Officer Davis was patroling in Seventy-seventh street, between Third and Lexington avenues, he heard the feeble cry of an infant coming from the yard of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Entering the yard he lighted a match, and discovered a small covered basket, from which the cries came. The basket had apparently been dropped over the fence. Lifting the cover the officer saw that it contained a bundle of fine clothing and a male child a few days old. The foundling was taken to the Fifty-ninth [illegible] some milk and afterward was sent to the Police Central Office. It is believed that its mother, who had abandoned the child, is in affluent circumstances, as every article of clothing was of fine texture.

DESPERATE ASSAULT UPON A POLICE OFFICER.

Yesterday morning Mr. James O'Neil, the proprietor of a restaurant at No. 480 Broome street, reported to Capt. Williams, at the Eighth Precinct Police Station, that his apartments had been broken into by three negroes, who stole a valuable gold watch and some wearing apparel, with which they escaped. The robbery was referred to Patrolman Daniel Quigley, of the Eighth Precinct, for investigation, and he went out in plain clothes to ferret out and arrest the thieves. In the course of his investigations the officer learned that a negro named Jack Holton had been visiting several pawn-shops in the Eighth Ward during the morning, endeavoring to pawn a gold watch. He at once instituted a search for the negro named, and about 11 o'clock saw him coming out of a pawn-shop in Grand street, where it was subsequently ascertained he had unsuccessfully endeavored to dispose of the watch. Officer Quigley attempted to arrest the negro, but the latter ran away, and was chased by the officer to the corner of Spring and Sullivan streets, where he was captured. Holton struggled with the officer, and finally broke away from him and took refuge in an alley-way adjoining No. 95 Sullivan street. Patrolman O'Sullivan, who was on post on Sullivan street, ran to the officer's assistance, and was stationed at the alley-way adjoining No. 97, while Quigley went into the alley-way into which Holton had disappeared, and arrived just in time to see the fugitive clambering over a fence. In the meantime the other officer had intercepted Chas. Wilson, also a negro, who was emerging from the alley-way at No. 97, and in a moment Holton, followed by Quigley, appeared, and was also arrested. The officers, with their prisoners, then started en route for the station-house—Quigley, who had Holton in custody, being in advance, while O'Sullivan, with Wilson, was some distance behind. When Quigley arrived at the corner of Spring and Thompson streets, Jim Williams, alias Dangens, a desperate negro of herculean proportions, armed with a large bale stick sprang toward him and exclaimed, "You ——, let that man go." Before the officer could reply or attempt to defend himself, the negro struck him on the head with the stick, and he fell to the sidewalk almost stunned from the force of the blow. Holton fled, and before Officer O'Sullivan, who witnessed the assault could reach the spot, Williams struck at the officer again. Instinctively Quigley put up his right arm to shield his head and received the blow on his forearm. Williams attempted to escape, but was held by Patrolmen O'Sullivan and Kinney, until assistance arrived from the Station-house, when the assailant was disarmed and secured. He was taken to the Prince-street Police Station-house and locked up. The wounded officer was picked up insensible and taken to the Station-house. He was attended by Police Surgeon Cook, who, on examining his head, found a deep scalp wound on the right side about four inches in length, and also a severe contusion of the right arm. After the officer had been restored to consciousness he was taken to his home. His injuries are of a serious nature. "Jim" Williams, his assailant, is known to the Police of the Eighth Precinct as a desperate ruffian. He is said to be a brother of "Shambling Ike," who is under indictment for murder in killing Patrolman Burns, of the Eighth Precinct, by striking him on the head with a stone, in December last. He was arrested in July last for having assaulted Officer Ellis with a hatchet, and spent three months on Blackwell's Island for that assault. Holton and Wilson made their escape and are still at large.

TAMMANY HALL.

At the meeting of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization, yesterday, the question of the contest between the two rival committees from the Twentieth Assembly District was taken up. A committee of five from each Assembly district in the City was appointed to decide the claims of the contesting parties.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The Police arrested 1,468 persons during the past week....There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the past week, 525 deaths, 443 births, and 110 marriages, showing a decrease of 32 deaths, 47 births, and 68 marriages, as compared with the previous week.

RUSSIAN BATHS.

The following letters bear strong testimony to the value of the Russian Baths, at No. 25 East Fourth street. These baths are the resort of thousands of our citizens, and all who use them will bear similar testimony to that of Mr. Vandenhoff and Rev. Dr. Deems:

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

I have great pleasure in adding my tribute of commendation to your baths, from which I have personally derived great benefit. In all cases where a gouty or rheumatic diathesis exists, I consider them invaluable, both as a preventive and a cure. They are, besides, delightful in the luxurious feeling of repose and comfort which they induce.

GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West Forty-second street, New-York.

Since I commenced the use of your Vapor Baths, I have done more work and kept in better health, and averaged ten pounds more in weight, than during any previous portion of my life of the same length.

Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS,
Church of the Strangers, New-York City.

—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Piles or Hemorrhoids

Positively and permanently cured by absorption, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments. W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, No. 2,001 Arch st., Philadelphia. At St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, until April 4, and every alternate two weeks.—*Advertisement.*

A SATISFACTORY REFERENCE.—The best reference that can be given as to the efficacy of Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is Father Time. It has prolonged the lives of thousands of dyspeptics and other feeble invalids, whom the old scythian would have otherwise mowed down prematurely.—*Advertisement.*

REMOVAL.—New patterns Tamboured Lace, French Guipure and Nottingham Curtains, beautiful designs for lambrequins; Piano Table Covers, &c. G. L. KELTY & CO., Importers, No. 184 5th av. Prices low for first-class goods.—*Advertisement.*

Kill Dandruff, Keep the Scalp Clean and the hair in beautiful condition, by the use of THE PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR. There is nothing like it. Beware of substitutes. MORSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 9 Gold st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Soothe the Irritated Scalp Skin by using BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen Pomeroy's, price $4, at 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture.

Dr. MARSH, (late of No. 2 Vesey st.,) may be consulted at Rooms Nos. 18 and 19 Astor House, (ladies' entrance in Vesey st.,) until May 1, when he may be found at the old-established office,

NO. 2 VESEY ST.

No connection whatever with No. 2 Vesey st. until May 1.

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures with special prescriptions all eruptive and other scalp diseases. Also, falling, loss, and prematurely gray hair. Dry, moist, and scaly DANDRUFF, UNTIMELY WRINKLES, MOLES, and UNNATURAL REDNESS of the NOSE and FACE; also, Moth Patches, Freckles, Black Heads, and PIMPLY Eruptions.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, Tan, and all brown discolorations, ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is harmless, and in every case infallible. Depot No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 28, of diphtheria, ELLA E., wife of W. De Grove Baker, in the 24th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, Philos Gisburne, No. 131 10th st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, March 30, at 2 P. M.

☞ Nashville, Tenn., papers please copy.

CLIFT.—On Friday, March 27, of pneumonia, EMMA AUGUSTA, wife of Smith Clift.

DE PEYSTER.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 27, RICHARD V. DE PEYSTER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Monday, 30th inst., at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

LOCKWOOD.—In New-Canaan, Conn., March 27, 1874, MERCY LOCKWOOD, relict of John Lockwood, in the 88th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Monday, March 30, at St. Mark's Church at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 1 P. M., connecting with New-Canaan at Stamford.

LERNED.—On Friday morning, March 27, 1874, HENRY BENJAMIN, only child of Walter H. and Belle M. Lerned, aged 3 years, 7 months, and 17 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 227 West 31st st., on Sunday, March 29, at 4:30 P. M.

LEWIS.—At Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., on the 25th inst., HENRY LEWIS, formerly for many years a resident of Mobile, Ala., aged 72 years.

PEARSALL.—On Thursday, March 26 inst., JOHN PEARSALL, of the firm of J. and T. Pearsall, at his residence, No. 101 East 71st st., corner 4th av.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—On Saturday, March 28, at Jamaica, Long Island, in the 52d year of his age, HENRY BARCLAY ROBINSON, Esq., formerly of Fredericton, N. B.

The relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Tuesday next at 11:30 o'clock. Trains for Jamaica leave Thirty-fourth Street and James' Slip Ferries at 10 A. M., returning at 1:30 P. M.

STINER.—On Saturday, March 28, of bronchitis, PHILIP STINER, aged 9 months and 28 days, son of Joseph and Hannah Stiner. [illegible] No. 109 East 34th st., Monday morning, March 30, at 10 o'clock.

TURNER.—On Friday, March 27, at East Chester, N. Y., REBECCA TURNER, widow of Benjamin Turner, aged 93 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, East Chester, on Monday, March 30, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Carriages at Mount Vernon will meet the trains on the New-Haven Railroad, leaving 42d st. at 2:20 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD AND STREET lamps excel all. Also the torch and key, for lighting all street lamps. General Office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York. References—The officials of nearly every city and gas-light company in the United States.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT.

COOPER UNION.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D.,

will preach to the people

in the

LARGE HALL, COOPER UNION,

on

SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

This service will be transferred to the new church on Madison av. and 42d st. as soon as it is completed.

All seats free.

THE SAINT CHRYSOSTOM'S MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS FOR APRIL:

Noblesse Oblige; Fernyhurst Court; Unity; Love of God; Prayers for the Departed; Meditations for Holy Week; Easter Day; St. Mark; Self-Love; To the Cross upon Good Friday, by Rev. R. M. Benson, St. Johns, Oxford; Mary at the Sepulchre, an Easter sermon, by Rev. G. H. Houghton, S. T. D., Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, New-York; Our London Letter; The Cathedrals of England and Wales, by Rev. G. F. Seymour, S. T. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary; Nursing Sisters; Pastimes and Recreations; A Day at Racine, by Rev. J. J. Elmendorf, D. D.; Ecclesiastical Symbolism; Historical Sketch of St. John Chrysostom; The Gradual Catechism; Calendar for April; He Who Died at Anzim, from the Arabic; A Meditation on the Risen Life of our Lord Jesus Christ; St. Mary's Hospital for Children; Book Notices.

Single copies, 15 cents. Subscription price, $1 25, post-paid. For sale by Thomas Whittaker, No. 2 Bible House; E. P. Dutton & Co., Pott, Young & Co., and all church booksellers throughout the country.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning—"The Doctrine of the Holy Communion Allowed in the P. E. Church." In the evening sermon introducing special services of Holy Week. Every evening during Holy Week services at 8 o'clock, in which several clergymen will participate. Seats free.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST. —Lyman C. Howe, Trance Speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M. The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of Modern Spiritualism takes place on Tuesday, March 31, same hall, consisting of addresses and music at 2:30 P. M., and a grand ball at 9 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 9:30, 10:30, 3:30, and 7:30 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach at 10:30 and 3:30 o'clock. In the evening the Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of confirmation.

ANGELS AND SPIRITS MUST HAVE OCCUPATIONS.—Come to the Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs., this morning, and hear "What the Bible Reveals and Man's Nature Demands Concerning Them."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, March 29, Rev. C. C. Carpenter will preach. Morning at 10:45; evening at 7:45. At evening service all seats free. Communion immediately after morning service.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching March 29, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at the close of evening service.

BLEECKER ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Temperance Movement." All are invited.

C. C. GOSS'
SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES
for the people on the
PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF CHRISTIANITY.
In the church, 28th st. and Broadway, at 2:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, (PROTestant Episcopal,) East 25th st., near Madison av.—There will always be an evening service at 7:30 o'clock, when, to meet the wishes of such as find in a higher order of church music an aid to greater devotion, the most careful attention will be given, both in the selections and the rendering, to combine the excellence of art with the beauty of holiness. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. T. McArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject—"The Christian's Trials and Triumphs;" evening subject—"Idlers Questioned and Admonished." Scriptural baptism administered. Cordial invitation extended. Galleries entirely free.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"Jacob Wrestling with the Angel." In the evening, the fourth in course to young people. Subject—"The Influence of Woman." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3.

CHRIST WILL COME AGAIN.—HIS MESsenger will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"Has the Parable of the Ten Virgins Been Fulfilled?" Strangers are invited to attend.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—PALM SUNDAY.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, 10:30; Evening Prayer, (seats free,) 3:30; Evening Prayer. Lecture—"Sampson, the Strong Judge," 7:30. Dr. Thompson officiates at all services.

CHAPLAIN C. C. McCABE WILL PREACH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 47th st.—Hours of services, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Subject of sermon—"The Mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven in the Parables of Our Lord."

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45; evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway—High celebration and sermon 10:30 A. M. Vespers, 4 P. M. Rossini's Stabat Mater 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORner 34th st.—Rev. F. W. Holland, of Newburg, will preach Sunday morning, at 11 A. M.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Thomas Armitage, Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. All are welcomed.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York.—Services at Steinway Hall Sunday morning, March 29, at 10:45 o'clock; Lyric Hall, Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Seat always free at both halls.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Service and sermon in French by Rev. Mr. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

HOLY THURSDAY COMMUNION SERVICE, (Church of Heavenly Rest, 5th av., above 45th st.,) at 8 P. M. Sunday and Good Friday sermons at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Daily prayers Holy Week at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. R. M. HATFIELD, D. D., OF Cincinnati, will preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome, and cheerfully provided with seats.

REV. CORNELIUS B. SMITH WILL PREACH the seventh anniversary sermon of "The Children's Fold," in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av. and 44th st., on Sunday evening, March 29; services to commence at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. J. W. BONHAM, HAVING JUST REturned from the great London Mission, will give an account of that work at Grace Chapel, 23d st., east of 3d av., this (Sunday) evening. Service at 7:30.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Father Bjerring will preach in the English language. The chapel is open to the public.

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., WILL address young men at Association Hall Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—On Palm Sunday, the rite of confirmation will be administered by the Bishop of the diocese. Service commences 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service with sermon at 4 o'clock. Services in Holy Week: Prayers every evening at [illegible] o'clock. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, morning service with lecture, at 11 o'clock. Good Friday, morning service and sermon, at 11 o'clock. Easter Even, evening prayer and lecture, at 5 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Sunday services at 7, 9, and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Daily in Holy Week as follows: From Monday to Thursday inclusive; celebration at 7 A. M., evening prayer at 8 P. M. Good Friday, morning prayer at 9, litany, 10:30, reproaches and ante-communion, 11 o'clock. Three hours' agony at 12 M.; evening prayer at 8 P. M. Easter evening, celebration at 7; evening prayer, 4:30 P. M.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, EAST 47TH ST., REV. C. W. Morrill, Rector.—Palm Sunday, hours, 7, 9, 10:30, 11 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M. Good Friday, hours, 9 A. M., 12:30, and 8 P. M. Numerous services during the entire week. Seats free.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., CORner Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. and 10th st.—Mr. [illegible] of the [illegible] Class Rochester Theological Seminary, will occupy the pulpit on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. All, and especially strangers in the City, are cordially invited to attend.

TO LET—THE HALL LATELY OCCUPIED BY SECond Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of 8th av. and 34th st. Inquire on the premises.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st.—Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector, will preach morning and evening. Evening subject—"The Law of Sin and Penalty." On Good Friday evening Rev. Dr. [illegible], of Brooklyn [illegible]

THE OCEAN DEPTHS.

THE STEAMER TUSCARORA'S SURVEY OF THE BED OF THE PACIFIC.

ITS ADAPTABILITY TO THE LAYING OF A SUBMARINE CABLE TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of March 4 gives some interesting details of the work of the United States steamer Tuscarora, Commander George E. Belknap, in surveying the ocean bed of the North Pacific. It says: "The Tuscarora commenced her work in the Pacific in September, 1873, and sounded on a route running westerly from Cape Flattery, at the entrance to Puget Sound, to a point about north latitude 53°, and west longitude 150°, near the Aleutian chain of islands. On this voyage 34 casts of the sounding apparatus were made, varying in depth from 88 fathoms near Cape Flattery to 2,534 fathoms at the point in mid-ocean stated above. This is known as the northern telegraph route. The second voyage of the Tuscarora is the one in which she is now engaged. It commenced at San Diego, Southern California, which port the ship left on the 6th of January, 1874, and following a straight line to these islands, arrived here on the 2d of February. During the 27 days occupied on the passage, sixty-two casts were made with the sounding apparatus, varying in depth from 71 fathoms off San Diego to 3,054 fathoms (about 3½ statute miles) in mid-ocean, and 63 fathoms near these islands. On the first night out after leaving San Diego, the lead suddenly struck bottom in 203 fathoms, the previous cast having shown a depth of 1,053 fathoms. The cup was drawn up much battered, and without having secured any sand, which showed that it must have struck on the pinnacle of a submarine range. A second cast made as soon as possible showed a depth of 328 fathoms. This seems to prove the existence of a submarine mountain range running parallel with the coast, as was believed to exist by Lieut. Brooks, of the schooner Fenimore Cooper. Whatever ridge there may be is thought to be irregular and not continuous. About 80 miles east of Hawaii the ocean bed indicates a rise of 3,500 feet above the level to the east and west of it. Here, we may presume, is the germ of a new volcanic island, now gradually rising. Whenever the survey of the ocean bed is made in a more south-easterly direction from Hawaii, (which is the course that the volcanic upheavals in this ocean are found to follow,) the summit of a submarine volcano may be discovered much nearer the surface than on the line which has been lately surveyed.

The apparatus in use for sounding on the Tuscarora is what is known as Thompson's. A fine steel piano-wire serves for a line, and has been found well adapted, as it possesses pliability and great strength, and is capable of sustaining a weight of over 200 pounds, yet weighing only 12 pounds to the mile. This wire is carried down by means of a 55-pound iron shot, which becomes detached as soon as it strikes the bottom. The copper cup which brings up the sand is attached directly over the shot, and is invariably brought up filled with mud, sand, or ooze, which is generally very fine, the color varying in different localities, but usually partaking of a light olive. Some specimens which Lieut. Brooke had, taken in a higher latitude, were of a lighter or greyish color, and as fine as flour. The wire used in sounding is reeled on a drum two feet in diameter and a few inches in breadth, and though it has been used over 200 times, it is as bright and free from rust as when first brought on board. The shortest time occupied in making a sounding of 2,500 fathoms (over 2½ miles in depth,) and reeling the wire in again was one hour and twenty minutes, though generally it takes over two hours. No accident of any kind has been reported to us.

Many interesting facts will doubtless be elicited from this new branch of naval service. The temperature of the water, at the depth of two to three miles, does not vary much, ranging from 32° to 35° Fahrenheit, but at less depths it is probably influenced more by currents flowing from warm and cold latitudes. The popular belief that the density of water in the ocean increases in a great degree with its depth, has been proved to be an error. For a long distance between this group and the American coast the bed of the ocean was found to be very level, varying scarcely a fathom to the mile, so that, to use the expressive phrase of an officer, a railroad train could be run over most of the ocean bed surveyed. So far as the survey has been made between this group and the coast, the ocean bed has been found most admirably adapted for laying a telegraphic cable. The ridge referred to presents no obstructions whatever, as the rise on either side is quite gradual.

From this port the Tuscarora proceeds westward, and will continue her surveys to Japan, and then return to America via the northern route. This ship has been found admirably adapted to the service for which she was detailed, and we doubt not that the knowledge gained from her cruise will be invaluable to future ocean telegraphy in the Pacific. In Commander Belknap and his corps of assistants the Navy Department has secured officers who give every evidence of being the right men in the right place."

THE NEW WINE TARIFF.

A great deal of interest is taken by those engaged in the wine and spirit trade in this City and throughout the country in the bill fixing a specific duty on still wines now pending in Congress. The Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of this City, which is the representative of large business interests here and elsewhere, have used their influence to have the duty fixed at forty cents per gallon and $1 50 per case. The bill now under consideration at Washington fixes the duty at fifty cents per gallon and $2 per case. This bill has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and in connection therewith the Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to the committee favoring the wishes of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society. The committee, nevertheless have reported in favor of the bill, the members, however, being almost equally divided in opinion, so that the matter now rests with the vote of the House and Senate. A strong influence has been brought to bear by leading spirit-traders in Kentucky in favor of the bill; and a petition from merchants in Los Angeles, Cal., has been presented to Congress to have the bill passed. The California wine and spirit merchants labor under the misapprehension that the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of this City is endeavoring to have the duty on still wines reduced forty per cent. below the figures recommended in the bill; or, more plainly, that The society want the duty fixed at ten cents a gallon. This of course, is incorrect. The petitioners themselves recommend that the duty be fixed at forty cents, and that is just what the wine and spirit traders' ask for. Under the present tariff the duty on the lower grades of still wines is twenty-five cents per gallon, and the society representing the importers are willing to pay forty cents per gallon in order to avoid the inconvenience and delay of appraisement. The society claims that with the duty fixed at forty cents native still-wines are protected, because that is their actual valuation. It is authoritatively stated that New-Yorkers have arranged to enter into the California wine business, anticipating that the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to have the duty fixed at forty cents per gallon, will prevail. The New-York Society of Traders claim that the revenues of the country from this source will be increased largely with the specific duty at forty cents per gallon on still wines, and that, with such duty, the importation of inferior grades will be largely broken up. A committee will be delegated by the society to properly present the matter at Washington before it reaches a vote.

COTTON IN GEORGIA.

A gentleman who has recently traveled extensively in Georgia informs the Augusta *Chronicle* that the acreage in cotton will be about twenty-five per cent. less than last year. A larger area of land will be devoted to corn and small grain. The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry recommended one-third in cotton and two-thirds in corn and other cereals, and such products as are needful for the support of man and beast.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SUCCESSFUL BOOK.

The United States Publishing Company, No. 13 University place, delivered to subscribers this week, 5,000 copies of their new book,

THE NEW-YORK TOMBS.

A second edition of 5,000 now ready. Subscribers who have changed their residence may obtain their copies at once, by calling or sending present address to the publishers. No copies will be placed on sale at the book stores, as the work is entirely in the hands of our canvassing agents. The price—$3 50 in cloth and $4 25 in law sheep—will, in all cases, be maintained. The book contains 672 pages, illustrated. The subscription list embraces the best citizens of the City. In the book, Warden Hubbell, of Sing Sing, has expressed his views on Prison Discipline and Reformation. Edward S. Stokes makes a statement of his case under date of Feb. 24, 1874. Miss Linda Gilbert's Prison Library Work—The Ring Trials—Sharkey's and Genet's Escapes—Colt's Case—The Helen Jewett Tragedy Trial—Richardson-McFarland Trial—Calhoun Letters—Astor Place Riots—Stauwix Hall Tragedy—Early Prison history, &c., &c., make this a book of absorbing interest, as well as a great moral reformer.

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Specialty, the repairing and adjusting of Fine Watches, French Clocks, and Music Boxes. Only first-class work and moderate charges. [illegible] Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

BY W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF Fine Silver-Plated Ware at Auction.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.,

NO. 19 JOHN ST.,

about to remove to their new store, No. 676 Broadway, will sell their entire stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION, on MONDAY, March 30, and daily thereafter until the entire stock is sold. The assortment in part consists of tea-sets, coffee-urns, salvers, cake-baskets, castors, ice-pitchers, fruit-dishes, butter-dishes, goblets, tureens, &c., all manufactured by them and warranted extra-heavily plated. Sales daily at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES T. GRISWOLD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD Furniture, at the private residence No. 34 East 10th st., on MONDAY MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, JAMES T. GRISWOLD, auctioneer. W. N. GRISWOLD, REAL ESTATE OFFICES, No. 744 Broadway.

SALE PEREMPTORY of all the elegant, costly, and plain HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in above residence, comprising parlor and library suites, covered in brocade silk and reps, marquetry, centre tables, etagere, mantle mirrors, parlor bed (Payne's,) Brussels carpets, ornaments, vases, statuettes in Bisque and Parian marble, library clock. DINING-ROOM—Extension table, Buffet, handsome tea and dinner sets, crystal glassware, china, glass, pitchers, cake baskets, table cutlery, wine glasses, chairs, and carpet. CHAMBERS—Carved walnut bureaus, bedsteads, Turkish easy-chairs, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, Brussels carpets, furniture servants' apartments.

The auctioneer begs to state that the catalogues now ready at the house comprise the largest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The SALE POSITIVE. Parties declining housekeeping and wishing to secure the experience and services of the auctioneer will do well to make early application.

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PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO 62 BOWery; up town, No. 1,282 Broadway.—Young and middle-aged men taught book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, and spelling, by lesson, month, or quarter. Twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

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MUSICAL.

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A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

A $150 BEAUTIFUL ROSE-WOOD IRON-frame piano-forte and stool; also 7½ octave, agraffe, over-strung, &c.; sacrifice. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER'S PIANO, round corners, extra molded, cover, and stool; $250. Inquire at No. 56 East 128th st.

A NEW 7 1-4 OCTAVE PIANO FOR $225—Good City make, fine finish, full guarantee. Pianos to rent cheap. C. A. MUNGER, No. 23 Union square.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Montreal, and all points North and West. Passage, $1 50, and a like reduction to all points. The elegant steam-boats, SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 6 P. M.; SUNDAY at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st. Connecting with morning trains on New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston, and connecting railroads. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

HATS AND CAPS.

A.—ARCHER, THE HATTER.

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

SILK HATS A SPECIALTY.

FULTON ST., corner NASSAU, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR laying the whole or a part of about seventeen miles of water pipes and their appurtenances, indorsed "Proposals for laying cast-iron water pipe," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., in the Town Hall, until 5 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

Address C. K. KIRBY, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications and other information apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENAMELED GOLD BRACELET. THE finder will be rewarded on leaving it with CHAS. L. FOX, at First National Bank, No. 94 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

CHANDELIERS FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BEAUtiful chandeliers for front and back parlors at a bargain on account of owner going to Europe. No. 423 West 22d st.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

are receiving by EVERY STEAMER and offering the latest Parisian Novelties in LADIES' RICH SILK

Suits, Sacques, Jackets, Polonaises.

Also, Mohair, Alpaca, Poplin, Cashmere, and Serge

SUITS,

very handsome and stylish.

Children's EMBROIDERED and BRAIDED Pique and Linen Suits.

BOYS' SUITS

in every variety and style.

They are also offering extraordinary bargains in REAL INDIA

Camel's Hair Shawls,

at the extremely low price of $18 each.

A large assortment of choice and novel designs in braided and embroidered

PERCALE SKIRTS

at attractive prices.

Every variety of rich and elegant

Laces and Lace Goods.

LLAMA and CHANTILLY Lace Shawls and Sacques, Wedding Trousseaux, Children's Wardrobes, Ladies' Underwear, &c., &c., at reduced prices.

Just received, an immense stock of Chantilly Guipure and Yak

Trimming Laces,

HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, which are offered at extremely low prices, great bargains.

Millinery.

They will offer an invoice of PARIS-MADE HATS,

and a large assortment OF THEIR OWN MAKE, beautiful styles, together with a varied collection of rich and artistic Millinery, including

Ribbons, Paris Flowers, Ornaments, &c.

A visit of inspection will satisfy the public of the extraordinary inducements here offered.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will largely replenish, on MONDAY, March 30, 1874, their POPULAR STOCKS of handsome FANCY STRIPED

SUMMER SILKS

at $1 per yard, formerly $1 50.

One case BLACK and WHITE STRIPED ditto, very heavy quality, also $1 per yard.

The balance of Plain Cloth Shades in

DRESS SILKS,

at $1 50 and $1 75 per yard, cheap at $2 and $2 50.

They will also offer a large invoice of PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

new shades, from $2 50 to $3 50 per yard, manufactured expressly for this season.

BLACK SILKS

at $1, $1 50, $2 50 per yard, with every variety of "BONNET" and "PONSONS" brands, each piece guaranteed just received.

Foreign Dress Goods.

A large stock of the very latest and choicest PARISIAN NOVELTIES for DRESS POLONAISES, &c., &c., in Rahjapoor Cloths, Coarse Camel's Hair Suitings, CHEVIOTS, Algerine, Turkish, and Persian Fabrics, Canvas Grenadines in NATURAL AND FANCY COLORINGS, forming the largest and most elegant collection ever offered by them.

A large invoice of ALL-WOOL CASHMERE,

in GRAYS, DRABS, BROWNS, and BLUES, at 50c. per yard; good value 65c.

Five cases WOOL MOUSSELINE, at 50c. per yard; worth 65c.

Five cases Double-twilled DE BEIGES,

The most popular and serviceable article of the season, at 30c. per yard; very cheap at 60c.

A great variety of other styles at proportionately low prices.

Goods shown freely, without importunity to purchase.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will exhibit on MONDAY, March 30, on 4th av. section, an immense stock of

Popular Dress Goods,

VIZ., English Colored Alpacas, BROCADED ALPACAS, De Beiges and Mohairs, at 25c. per yard upward; decided bargains.

SILK-STRIPED FRENCH POPLINS.

STEEL MOHAIRS, at 30c. and 35c. per yard upward.

Double-faced, "MARY STUART" BRAND.

BLACK ALPACAS

at the exceedingly low price of 50c. per yard; cheap at 75c.

A lot of GRENADINES, BATISTES, &c., for SUMMER SUITS, will be offered to close at 12 1-2c. per yard; former price from 25c. to 35c.

A large variety of PARIS PRINTED CAMBRICS, new designs and colors.

An additional supply of

Standard Prints,

FULL MADDER colors, at 9c. per yard.

500 pieces satin-finished PERCALES,

thirty-two inches wide, at 15c. per yard; worth 25c.

Housekeeping Goods,

Linens, Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins, Towelings, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c., at prices from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. less than those of last year.

Also, a large JOB of EXTRA FINE FRENCH SHEETINGS and SILESIA LINENS, at prices largely below the cost of importation.

A visit of inspection is respectfully requested.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, March 31.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 7.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, April 14.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. H. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 55th st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET,

367 SIXTH AVENUE. 110 WEST 23D STREET.

BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC TO THE FACT THAT THEIR NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS ARE NOW REPLETE WITH THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF GOODS EVER OFFERED BY ANY ONE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY,

Including many novelties of our own direct importation FROM LEADING EUROPEAN HOUSES.

Our facilities this season are such that we can offer larger assortments in every department, and at much lower prices than any other House.

OPENING OF

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

All the leading and desirable shapes of ROUND HATS AND BONNETS at very low prices.

Magnificent assortment of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, in Sprays, Bouquets, and Wreaths, and branched in any style to order.

The finest selection of any house in the City.

Ostrich Tips, Aigrettes, &c., in all colors and shades.

GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS,

Nos. 5, 7, 9, 12, and 16.

100 Canton finest all-silk Gros Grain Bonnet Ribbons, No. 12, all shades, 23c. per yard.

Other widths in proportion.

ELEGANT ROMAN RIBBON AT 11c., 15c., 23c., and 30c. per yard.

SASH RIBBONS.

ROMAN SASH RIBBONS, in choice colors, six inches wide, 59c. per yard.

TAFFETA SASH RIBBONS, finest quality, seven inches wide, 75c. per yard.

GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, pure silk, seven inches wide, 75c. and 85c. per yard.

With a large assortment of FANCY AND ROMAN SASH RIBBONS AND SASHES at very low prices.

Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments,

On the second floor of their Sixth avenue building, desire to call the particular attention of ladies about to replenish their wardrobe to the superior Muslins, Embroideries, and generally-excellent finish of their present stock of garments, having made it our special aim the past few months to personally inspect and see that every garment is perfect, and that we can in every instance guarantee and recommend them as much superior to the generality of underwear offered, and fully equal to home-made, at decidedly lower prices. The most complete stock of

NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, DRESSING-SACQUES, WALKING-SKIRTS, UNDERSKIRTS, TRAIL SKIRTS, CORSET COVERS, PILLOW SHAMS, CASES AND SHEETS, OF MUSLIN, LINEN, AND CAMBRIC, IN every imaginable style and design.

THE QUALITY AND PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

INFANTS' WEAR.

The largest assortment of INFANTS' CHEMISES, INFANTS' ROBES, SLIPS, BIBS, SKIRTS, SHAWLS,

in all sizes, styles, and qualities, with a large stock of CHILDREN'S BRAIDED PIQUE WEAR.

SUITS, CLOAKS, GABRIELS, WALKING COATS, and CAPES,

in all sizes, styles, and qualities, TOGETHER FORMING THE FINEST LINE OF LADIES', MISSES, AND INFANTS' GARMENTS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

New open, an unusually large line of

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

consisting of plain and changeable silk, in twilled and taffeta.

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES. EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

STERN BROTHERS.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

Nos. 327 and 329 6th av. and 20th st.,

IMPORTERS,

Will open on MONDAY, March 30, a full assortment of

New Spring Millinery Goods,

ALL OF OUR OWN SPECIAL IMPORTATION, AT MUCH BELOW THE MARKET PRICES.

100 dozen CHIP ROUND HATS and BONNETS, all of the finest quality and latest novelties in shapes. Drab, black, and brown, $3 45.

150 cases of FINE MILAN ROUND HATS and BONNETS, $1 to $2 50.

100 cases AMERICAN CHIP HATS, $1 25.

RIBBONS.

Nos. 9, 12, and 16 GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, at 25c. per yard, in all the new Spring shades, WARRANTED all silk.

SASH RIBBONS.

FANCY PLAID SASHES, 50c. per yard.
ROMAN SASH RIBBONS.
7-inch GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, 85c., all silk.
SOFT SILK SASHES.
SASHES FRINGED TO ORDER.

LACES.

RICH LACES, COLORED YAK LACES, GUIPURE LACES, SPANISH LACES, SPANISH NETS, THREAD NETS, LACE VEILS, FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, MADE-UP LACE GOODS, RUFFLINGS, LACE TIES, LACE CAPES, CHILDREN'S LACE CAPS.

We manufacture all our own Lace Goods.

Fine French Flowers,

FANCY FELTS, OSTRICH TIPS—New Shades.

LADIES' TIES.

NEW FANCY TIES, WHITE SILK TIES, EMBROIDERED TIES.

1,000 dozen WINDSOR TIES at 25c.; all shades.

All the new Bonnet Materials in the latest

SPRING SHADES.

A liberal discount to the trade.

O'NEILL'S,

NOS. 327 AND 329 6TH AV. AND 20TH ST.

Carpets.

NEW STORE and ENTIRE NEW STOCK of CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH, at NO. 399 6TH AV., Between 24th and 25th sts., New-York City.

I am offering as above my entire stock of fresh and desirable goods at low prices for cash. A call is solicited. STEPHEN A. SPENCER.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

OWING TO THE

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

of our SPRING OPENING, and to AFFORD OUR CUSTOMERS in the SUBURBS an OPPORTUNITY of VISITING our ESTABLISHMENT before the SPRING CLOSES, we announce that MONDAY, MARCH 30, will positively be

THE LAST DAY

of the PUBLIC EXHIBITION of our PARISIAN ATTRACTIONS and NOVELTIES for the COMING SEASON.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

CANTON SILKS

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.,

Will offer during this week

CANTON CRAPES, all colors.
CANTON PLAID SILKS.
CANTON GLACE SILKS.
CANTON GRASS CLOTHS.
PONGEE HDKFS.
CANTON MATTINGS, &c.—This is the first offering of REAL CANTON GOODS made in many years, and is well worthy of an early inspection.

SPRING EXHIBITION OF THE

Latest Paris Novelties,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 30, OF

Walking and Carriage Costumes, Reception and Evening Dresses, Jackets, &c., &c.

Also a fine line of their own CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

French Dress Goods.

Solid Colored Satin Striped Taffetas.
Solid Colored Plain and Twilled Challies.
Solid Colored Basket Cloths.
Solid Colored Diagonals and Mohairs.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT

Replete with all the LATEST NOVELTIES.

EMBROIDERIES.

"ECRU" FLOUNCINGS, INSERTINGS AND EDGINGS, for trimming BATIST SUITS and POLONAIS.

A fine line of FRENCH MACHINE EMBROIDERY, French BANDS, TRIMMINGS, PLAITINGS, &c. PRINTED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS. PONGEE SILK-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SPRING SUITINGS,

SCOTCH TWEEDS, FANCY ENGLISH AND FRENCH CASSIMERES. DIAGONAL AND SERGE OVERCOATINGS, &c., &c.

OUTFITS

COMPLETE FOR

Infants, Misses, and Ladies,

Furnished, READY-MADE or TO ORDER, at short notice.

Wedding Trousseaux,

(A SPECIALTY.)

In connection with the above we have opened a Department for

BOYS' CLOTHING,

(From three to seven years of age,)

Where every requisite in this line can be obtained AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Wholesale and Retail Upholstery Department.

All the LATEST NOVELTIES now open.

FURNITURE COVERINGS, CRETONNES, SATTEENS, &c. ALSO, LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, AND DRAPERY MATERIALS, Of every description.

N. B.—CHURCHES, HOTELS, and STEAMERS furnished at short notice.

CARPET DEPARTMENT

Will open on MONDAY, 30th inst.

NEW STYLES

Aubussen, Axminster, Tourney, Wilton, Brussels, Velvet, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpetings.

A beautiful assortment of FANCY AND WHITE

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

English and American Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES.

WARRANTED

PURE SILK AND WOOL.

2 YARDS WIDE, $2 PER YARD, WORTH $3 50.
2 YARDS WIDE, $2 50 PER YARD, WORTH $4.
¾ WIDE, 80 CENTS, $1, $1 25, WORTH $1, $1 25, AND $1 50.
¾ WIDE, 50 CENTS, WORTH 65 CENTS.

CASHMERES, MERINOES, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, TAMISE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

BLACK SILKS, $2, $2 25, $2 50.

ELEGANT GOODS.

ONE CASE CAMELS' 7-4 HAIR CASHMERES $2, WORTH $3.

POSITIVELY THE FINEST IMPORTED.

ONE CASE STEEL MOHAIRS 30 CENTS, WORTH 50 CENTS.

ALPACAS AND PURE MOHAIRS,

GENUINE BARGAINS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

RICHARD MEARES,

6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

We would respectfully announce to our customers and the public generally that on

Wednesday, April 1,

and to continue during the week, we will have a special opening of Fine Imported Round Hats and Bonnets.

Also a large assortment of our own manufacture in choicest novelties and designs.

Our shapes and styles are entirely new, and will include many of exquisite design, specially prepared for this exhibition.

Also, an unusually choice and attractive assortment of fine Paris Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Ribbons, and other novelties just received, and to which we invite's special visit of inspection.

RICHARD MEARES,

CORNER 6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

1874. Grand Spring Opening. 1874.

WILL EXHIBIT

On Tuesday, March 31,

THEIR NEW STYLES OF RECEPTION, CARRIAGE, DINNER, AND EVENING DRESSES, WALKING SUITS, MISSES' SUITS AND DRESSES, INFANTS' WARDROBES, &c., &c.,

In all the latest Parisian styles, and for which we respectfully solicit an inspection by the ladies of New-York and vicinity.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

will sell on MONDAY, March 30,

FANCY STRIPED SILKS,

in pretty designs and colors, 90c., $1, and $1 25.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

in great variety, and at prices never before offered by the trade.

THE "CACHEMIRE SUBLIME"

BLACK SILK,

soft satin finish, for Summer wear, warranted not to crack or break by the hardest usage, $1 90 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Llama Lace

Shawls and Sacques.

We will exhibit on MONDAY, March 30, an elegant assortment of new patterns and shapes in

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, SACQUES, POLONAISE, &c.,

received per late steamers.

Also, new styles in

OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,

from $4 upward.

Plain and Striped Challie Shawls, from $2.

Berlin Wool Shawls reduced to $2.

BLACK, EMBROIDERED, and MOURNING SHAWLS in great variety.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

Will offer on MONDAY, March 30, a large and attractive stock of Linen Goods, in

SHIRTINGS, in every quality.
SHEETINGS, in all widths.
8-4 Bleached Damasks, from 75c. to $1, extra value.
Napkins, from $1 per dozen to the finest imported.
Towelings in all widths.
A job lot of fine Damask Cloths, from two to four yards each, (a great bargain.)
DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, in all the leading makes, at agents' prices.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,

No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York.

SPRING FASHIONS—Beautiful changes in walking toilets and children's dresses. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready; SMITH'S INSTANT dress ELEVATOR. Price seventy-five cents; mailed [illegible] two stamps extra. For sale everywhere. They save more than ten times their cost in a day.

INDIA SHAWLS.—WILL CLOSE UP THE BUSIness in two weeks, and during that time will sell the balance of stock at less than cost of importation. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, April 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5 inclusive.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall st., New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

BEAVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid April 5, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st., to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5, inclusive.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the International Railroad Company, maturing April 1, 1874, will be paid in gold on and after that date on presentation at the National City Bank, 52 Wall st. THOMAS W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, March 27, 1874.—A Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of this company, payable on and after 20th April.

Transfer-books will be closed from 31st March until 21st April. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., New-York, March 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF APRIL ON CONsolidated Bonds will be paid at National City Bank. W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON, AND PEKIN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st. B. E. SMITH, President.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st. B. E. SMITH, President.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

VERNAM & HOY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 34 NEW ST.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co's., No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Friday, April 3, 1874, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, April 4, 1874, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Bankers and Merchants. Banking office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, Jose F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.

JAMES CLINE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible. HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITEAU.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

$100,000, IN SUMS OF $10,000 TO $20,000, to loan, without bonus, on improved and unimproved property, centrally located.

Counsel fees and commission the only charges.

W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874. Polls open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will close, for the next annual election for Directors, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, and will reopen on Thursday, the 7th day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Acting Treasurer.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of not less than $10,000 each, on first-class City property, first mortgage without bonus; private residences or stores. Principals only need send address, location and value of property to BUSINESS, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AN UNQUESTIONABLE SECOND mortgage and bondsman for $17,000—three years; (part of purchase money.) Principals only will be noticed by addressing FINANCIAL, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$3,000.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS second mortgage on brown-stone house in Brooklyn, worth $16,000; first mortgage, $7,500; location unexceptionable. Principals only need address BUSINESS, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.

Present rate of interest SIX per cent.

Interest commences the first of the month following the day of deposit.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7.

Bank books in English, German, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st OF APRIL at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.—Interest on money deposited now or on or before April 10 will date from April 1. The surplus fund of this bank amounts to $197,759 22, or about ten per cent. over all its liabilities. HARRISON HALL, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec'y. C. B. BAILEY, Treas'r.

THIS BANK WILL REMOVE ON OR ABOUT APRIL 20 TO ITS NEW BUILDING, BOWERY, CORNER BOND ST.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK — 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent., commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,035,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av.—Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,

NO. 154 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

EIGHT VERY VALUABLE LOTS

ON

GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-NINTH ST.,

AND

TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AV., 76TH AND 77TH STS.,

BY ORDER OF R. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auct on, on THURSDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate, viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

The four EXTRA-SIZED lots on the southeast corner of Grand Boulevard and 69th st., and also the four full-sized lots on south side of 69th st., in the rear of the Grand Boulevard lots.

10TH AV.

Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 10th av., between 76th and 77th sts.

76TH AND 77TH STS.

Six lots on the north side of 76th st., and 6 lots on the south side of 77th st., in the rear of the 10th av. lots, and near

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at office of auct oneer, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE

OF

ELEGANT

HOUSES AND LOTS,

IN

FIEDLER PARK,

ON THE RICHMOND TURNPIKE,

EDGEWATER,

STATEN ISLAND.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 2, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executrix of the estate of the late Ernest Fiedler, the six houses and lots situate in Fiedler Park, on the Richmond Turnpike, Edgewater, Staten Island, and about 500 yards from the Sloman-boat ferry landing at Tompkinsville, Quarantine landing, and within thirty minutes of New-York, and also about ten minutes by horse cars of the North Shore Ferry Landing at New-Brighton. This property commands the most extended view of the Bay of New-York and its approach through Sandy Hook, the Hudson River, and the Kill Von Kull, and for beauty of scenery, healthfulness, and accessibility is unsurpassed by any other location. The rapidly-increasing population of Staten Island, the many enterprises springing up within its limits, the relative value of land, as compared with neighboring suburbs of New-York, render this sale a most tempting opportunity for capitalists to invest in a property which is almost certain of producing large profits at no distant day. The houses are in excellent order, with gas, hot and cold water. After the 1st day of May next ferry-boats will leave South Ferry every half hour.

TITLE PERFECT.

Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES.

Office No. 96 Broadway.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, WILLIAM A. DOOLEY, HORATIO HENRIQUES.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF JOHN ODELL, DECEASED.

THIRD AVENUE—Two-story store and dwelling, brick and frame house and lot, No. 797 3d av. Size 25.5x92.

THIRD AVENUE—Two-story store and dwelling, frame house and lot, No. 799 2d av. Size 25x92.

EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET—Three-story and basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 205 East 49th st. Size of house, 22x35; lot, 22x50.5.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

ALSO,

PARTITION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF HUGH MCCAFFRY, DECEASED.

EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET—Three-story, cellar, store, and dwelling brick house and lot, No. 206 East 28th st., with four-story brick house on rear. Size of house, 21x28; lot, 21x84.

EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET—Three-story and basement frame house and lot, No. 210 East 38th st. Size of house, 18.3x40; lot, 18.3x100 and 101.6.

EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET—Three-and-a-half-story brick and frame house and lot, No. 221 East 41st st. Size of house, 22x30; lot, 25x irregular.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

ALSO,

PEREMPTORY SALE ON VALUABLE UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON 4TH, 5TH, MADISON, AND 7TH AV., BOULEVARD AND 77TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.

FIFTH AVENUE—One lot, south-east corner of 5th av. and 77th st. Size, 27.2x100.

MADISON AVENUE—One lot, east side of Madison av., 78 feet 8 inches south of 77th st.

FOURTH AVENUE—One lot, south-west corner of 4th av. and 101st st.

THIRD AVENUE—One lot, west side of 4th av., 50 feet north of 104th st.

SEVENTH AVENUE—Three lots, west side of 7th av., 25 feet 8 inches south of 111th st.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET—One lot, south side of 77th st., 100 feet east of 5th av.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

DIGGINS, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—DIGGINS, PORTER & CO. will sell at auct on, TUESDAY, March 31, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., brown-stone house, No. 302, and 306 East 120th st., and 356 East 124t st.; also, a 116th st., 254.2 w. 3d av.; brick, s. s. 113th st., 110 feet e. of 1st av., 25d Ward.—8. s. 136th st., 100 e. Alexander av.—Cottage and 3 lots s. s. corner Southern Boulevard and Lincoln av. Maps and particulars apply to office, 111 Broadway and 2,308 3d av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, No. 196 East 81st st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Supreme Court, Hon. Wm. Sinclair, Referee, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 196 East 81st st., south side, between 3d and Lexington avs.; lot 19x100.5.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS property, No. 12 Dutch st., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the executors of the estate of John Hague, deceased, the extensive Exchange 97x26 feet, standing on leased ground, (reformed Dutch Church lease,) fourteen years to run; $500 per annum, with privilege of twenty-one years' renewal. Terms at sale.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Frank Rudd, Esq., No. 169 East 87th st., the pleasant located three-story brick and frame house and lot, No. 160 feet west of 3d av., north side 87th st.; lot 20x100.8½. Maps, &c., at No. 111 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, March 31, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable leasehold, No. 9 Winthrop place, three-story and basement brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, 25x80 feet, let 100 feet deep; $10,000 purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, April 2, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

TENTH AVENUE—Two full lots, on east side, 25.2x lot south of 125th st., size 25.2x100 feet each.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 929 MADISON AV.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x50, lot 80; hard wood on three floors, and improving neighborhood; $40,000. Permits of

WM. H. RAYNOR,

No. 5½ Pine st.

COLLIN & LEE,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers,

No. 4 UNION SQUARE,

offer this week to prompt buyers,

four-story English basement brown stone house, in 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ALSO,

choice 5th av. lots, fronting Central Park,

and a number of other bargains.

A BARGAIN.—THREE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses, all hard wood finish, West 62d st. 164 feet west of Boulevard; corner, $27,000; other two $23,000; also a first-class four-story brown-stone at the Park entrance, No. 308 West 58th st. Apply to WILLIAM BELL, No. 308 West 58th st., builder and owner.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 55 PARK-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; brown-stone, high stoop, hard-wood finish; all the modern improvements; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For permits and price, inquire of

E. S. HAYWARD, No. 844 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON 36TH ST., just west of and close to 5th av., about 17 by 60, lot 100, in complete order from cellar to roof; frescoed, &c., with all recent gas-fixtures, &c. For permits and particulars apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

AT TREMONT, (TWENTY-FOURTH WARD,) ON Valentine av., five minutes from depot, a very desirable corner plot, on grade; over seven city lots can be bought on favorable terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR VALUABLE lots, with cottage, on 83d st., near Grand Boulevard; lots excavated; location excellent.

PETER MCCULLOUGH, owner, 260 West 46th st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 229 West 58th st., close to and to plain view of Central Park. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—LEASE OF A THREE-story and basement brick house, and stable, 8 stalls, all in excellent order; 325 West 28th st.; gas and water throughout. S. J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Ten three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front houses, just completed, on 92d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one of the best streets on the west side, and within 250 feet of the Central Park, which it overlooks.

The recent improvements make the west side the most desirable part of the City, and when rapid transit is adopted, it will bring this property within a few minutes of the City Hall. The present means of access are the Eighth avenue cars and the Grand Boulevard.

Houses are 20x50, with all modern improvements; will be sold on liberal terms, and at a price that makes them an undoubted investment. Apply to SIDNEY C. GENIN, office of James M. Hartshorne & Bro., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3, or W. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine st.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ON 57TH AV. AND NEAR-BY STREETS.

SOME REAL BARGAINS.

For particulars and permits, apply to

WM. H. RAYNOR,

No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NO. 20 BEEKMAN place, north-west corner 50th st., 20x50x75, sixteen rooms, hard-wood finish; bay windows, with fine view of East River and Long Island; house in perfect order; mirrors, cornices, and gas-fixtures included; rent low. Inquire on the premises, or of HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 40 East 22d st., or of OWNER, Box No. 1,293 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—ABOUT $25,000; MUST BE SOLD; most desirably located fine well-rented four-story high-stoop house, all improvements, No. 586 7th av., at junction with Broadway; this immediate location is rapidly becoming the great up-town business centre, and this property must soon more than double in value; price asked; possession May 1. Apply at No. 238 West 44th st. before 12, and evenings.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD OF NEW-YORK.—Sixteen lots in one plot for sale at William's Bridge, about 400 feet from the depot, fronting on Washington and Madison avs., eight miles from Grand Central Depot by Harlem and New-Haven Railroads; forty-eight trains a day; terms easy. Owners, HULL, GRIFFEN & CO., No. 310 3d av., New-York.

A VERY CHEERFUL RESIDENCE ON north side of 22d st., near 6th av., three story and large French roof; brick house, 20.10x50; lot 100; in superb order; every room frescoed, papered, and painted to correspond; must be seen to be appreciated. For permits apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

RIGHT OUT OF FIFTH AVENUE ENTRANCE into Central Park, on 60th st., elegant new hard-wood finished superb four-story high-stoop admirably-proportioned brown-stone dwelling, 20x65; lot 100 feet; for sale reasonably.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

TWO BUILDING LOTS, FACING CENTRAL Park, 59th st., half way between the superb Fifth Avenue Plaza and Broadway Circle entrance into Central Park, commanding two and a half miles of magnificent views through park; cheap.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

FIFTY-FOURTH ST., VERY NEAR 5TH AV.—A first-class full-sized brown-stone house, with or without the new and elegant furniture, (only one account of death in family;) possession at any time, and terms to suit. Full particulars and permits obtained on application to C. H. LOCK, No. 171 Broadway.

SIXTH AV., ABOVE 45TH ST.—ONE OF THE finest improved corners on the avenue, 100x75; stores and French flats; nearly new; well rented. For sale very cheap; would exchange in part.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE ON VERY FAVORable terms, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 18.6x52, lot 125; in perfect order; location unsurpassed, being on 5th av., between 129th and 130th sts. Apply to J. R. FRANKLIN, No. 46 East 14th st.

ON CENTRAL AV., (24TH WARD), OPPOsite 170th st.; for sale, a plot of 11½ acres, with house; property is well adapted for a public institution, and it is a location certain to advance largely in value.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

AN ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE FOR sale at a great bargain; location unsurpassed; below 23d st., near 5th av.; very fine order. Apply promptly and get a good purchase.

OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house for sale on 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs., s se, 20x55x100; in excellent order throughout; will be sold on less than $40,000.

E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE, WITH ample grounds, filled with fruit and shrubbery, stable and outhouses, 163d st., (West Morrisania,) five minutes' walk from depot; will be sold at a bargain.

D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway.

A VERY NICE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 141 East 45th st., (formerly 43d street place,) all improvements; price $23,500. For permits apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

EIGHTH AV., JUST BELOW CENTRAL PARK.—Three full lots, and one on the street adjoining; will sell cheap to prompt buyer. Apply to

CHARLES H. LOCK, No. 171 Broadway.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A THREE STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, lot in 129th st., near 6th av.; only $14,500; terms easy.

JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO let.—A small house in 52d st., near Broadway, fully furnished; good neighborhood; rent, $1,400. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES AT WILLIAMS' Bridge in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, in lots to suit. Apply to

J. S. MARCY, No. 31 Pine st., Room No. 8.

SALE OR LET.—GOOD COTTAGE, ELEVEN Rooms; four lots; garden, stable, &c.; corner Gerard av. and Juliet st. (Twenty-third Ward.) Apply in next house, Ditchett's.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th, Nos. 1, 10 East, 18 West 53d, 16 West 52d, 15 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 783. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$100 LOTS AT THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; nearer to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot at $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Furnished or unfurnished; one of the finest in the place; house 33 by 44, containing thirteen rooms, with Mansard slate roof; within five minutes' walk of the depot; all modern improvements; situated on high ground; views unsurpassed; grounds largely stocked with select fruit in bearing; good stable and shrubbery; grapes in variety; grounds about two acres; stable complete, with Mansard slate roof; never-failing stream of water across one corner of the lot; if not sold will be rented. The property can be seen at any time, particulars given, by addressing

REAL ESTATE, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY PLACE ON THE HUDSON,

Two miles north of Newburg, and New-York railroads and boats; commodious house, out-buildings, and fifteen acres of land, with vineyards, charming scenery; location unsurpassed for healthfulness; good society and excellent roads.

FOR SALE IN WHOLE OR PART,

OR, the house furnished, and five acres of land.

TO LET—For the Summer, year, or term of years.

Address for particulars, or visit Post Office Box No. 638, Newburg, N. Y.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Erie Road, one hour and ten minutes from New-York.—For sale, a neat, new, and well-arranged dwelling, containing nine rooms, large attic, pleasant pantry-room, cellar, (with coal and wood bins,) water in kitchen; also, one-half acre of land; pleasantly situated on high ground, commanding extended views, and within five minutes' walk of depot; possession immediately if desired; price, $6,500. Address or apply to THOMAS T. WALTON, owner, Imperial Insurance Company, Nos. 40 and 44 Pine st., New-York.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second, and Third streets, $975. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences of a city. Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AT MONTROSE STATION, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., sixteen trains each way daily.—For sale or to rent, a very attractive cottage with eight rooms and all modern conveniences of gas, water, bath-room, &c.; only five minutes' walk from station; no nuisances of any kind; neighborhood unexceptionable; fine lawn and shade trees; rent, $1,000 per annum. Can be seen by applying to Capt. CLARKE, whose residence will be pointed out by the station-master, or HENRY A. PAGE, No. 64 White st., City.

FOR SALE.—IN VILLAGE OF FAIRVIEW, N. J., twenty-five minutes from Chambers and 23d sts., five from depot, two well-located, very nice frame houses, lots 50x112 each; schools and churches. Excellent opportunity to purchase at low figures desirable and convenient homes; must be sold this Spring. About $3,250 and $3,500. Easy terms. Photograph with owner, 238 West 44th st., before 12 and evenings.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE at SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND,

In full view of the ocean, and within short distance from railroad station. Very desirable.

Apply to WOOD, BRADY & TODD, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

CHANCE TO PURCHASE A "HOME" AT Flushing, Long Island, on very easy terms; two-story, large garden, well stocked with fruits, &c.; 103 trains daily, low fare; will pay ten per cent. as an investment; price $7,500, $3,000 cash, balance to suit. For particulars address WILLETS, Box No. 1,257 New-York Post Office.

FARM FOR SALE—102 ACRES, IN GOOD CULtivation, 5½ miles from Richmond, Va.; new house and barn, two young horses, two cows, fowls, &c. Price, $6,000; $2,000 cash. Must be sold on account of death of the owner. For further particulars apply to

F. WISSLER, No. 14 Broome st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, pleasantly located, with about one acre of land, stable, &c., at Linden, N. J., on Pennsylvania Railroad, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; five minutes' walk from depot; thirteen rooms; terms easy.

D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—AN elegant villa, furnished and completed in all its appointments; delightfully situated; one hour from the City. Address L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, or CRAMMOND KENNEDY, No. 27 Park place, City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FORTY-THREE MINUTES BY BEST LINES of travel; frequent and night trains; low fares, near depots; paved, lighted, and policed streets, roomy suburban residences and grounds; gardners rooms in good order; stable; fine selection of fruit-bearing city and country conveniences combined; fruit and garden, with cow, chickens, &c. Will sell low and make terms easy. Apply at West Shrewsbury Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) close by the premises, or address OWNER, Post-Office Box No. 184 Elizabeth, N. J.

AT IRVINGTON ON THE HUDSON.—FOR SALE, an elegant country residence; fifteen minutes' walk from depot; in vicinity of beautiful country seats of prominent New-York merchants; house built in most attractive style; seventeen rooms, with every convenience; stable and carriage-house; from six to seven acres of land, abounding in all kinds of choice fruit and shade trees; location most healthy; and society all that could be desired; terms very favorable. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

EAST ORANGE.—FOR SALE COTTAGE HOUSE, ten rooms; between Junction and Brick Church stations; five minutes from either station; price, $7,500; $2,000 cash.

THOS. G. FRENCH, Junction coal-yard.

JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 556 West 27th st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR RENT, A COTtage, fully furnished, beautifully situated on Ocean av., near West End Hotel, containing twelve large rooms, croquet lawn, bath, and Summer-house; stabling for three horses. Apply at No. 167 Lexington av.

THE CHEAPEST FARM IN WESTCHESTER County.—Thirty-two acres, large house, barn, orchard, &c.; four miles north of City line, at a bargain; a good home or investment.

C. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WYLIES & SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL large and small places on the east and west banks of the Hudson, near New-York; desirable locations.

HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE.—HIGHEST GROUND in Elizabeth; also, one in Plainfield; $4,000 below value; owner must sell; great sacrifice.

JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

GREENWICH, RIVERSIDE, STAMFORD.—ELEgant country seats, attractive cottages, many farms; all prices; several to rent, furnish d and unfurnished. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

DWELLINGS TO-LET.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.

Apply to P. G. & C. S. BROWN,

Broadway, corner Wall st.,

Agents for Long Branch property, or

THOMAS W. COOPER,

At Long Branch depot.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, ON ridge overlooking Harlem River and Valley, opposite 200th st., within twenty-five minutes of Grand Central Depot, or three-quarters of an hour's drive from Central Park; entrances, a large and extraordinous brick house, built in the best manner; gas and water throughout; billiard-room, greenhouse, grate-house, stable for six horses and two cows; ample room for carriages; in all respects a first-class residence, and admirably suited for a gentleman of taste and refinement. The grounds are nine acres in extent, with fine lawn, garden, &c. The house is very handsomely furnished, and will be rented unfurnished, with linens, glass, china, pictures, and books, if desired.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Westchester County, twelve miles from 42d st. by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; house in first-class order; twenty rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and furnace; eleven and a half acres of land in lawn and woodland, over eighty fruit-trees, large garden, stables, farm-yard, ice-house, dairy, &c.; salt water at foot of lawn, fine boating and fishing, boat-house; one hour from Forty-second Street Depot; twelve trains a day no to 11:40 P. M.; communication, $75 a year; to let furnished or unfurnished, and with carriages and horses if desired; a house for the gardener goes with the property. Apply at GALWEY & CASADO'S, No. 104 Pearl st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FURNISHED, FOR PRIVATE residence, first-class boarding-house or public institution, the residence of the late Wm. Fox, situated on Southern Boulevard, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) two and a half miles from Harlem Bridge, five minutes' walk from Tremont Depot of New-York and New-Haven Branch Railroad, and in immediate vicinity of residences of Col. R. M. Hoe, Wm. Smith Brown, and Thomas A. Vyse; house very commodious and in good order; conservatory, large barns, carriage-house, office-room, and other outbuildings; thirteen acres of land near villages and convenient to Long Island Sound; will be leased on favorable terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT VIA CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, fifty-two trains daily, half hour from New-York; an elegant unfurnished house, Mansard roof, finely located, very convenience, thirteen rooms, besides laundry, bath-room, &c.; possession immediately if required; house 45 by 60; lot 110 by 160; ample grounds, beautiful lawn; everything first class; would prefer house for boarders; must be taken in board by two adults. Address A. WHITNEY,

Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—TEN ACRES, PRIvate water front on Passaic River, at Avondale, N. J.; City Hall in forty minutes; cottage, twelve rooms; outbuildings; fine shade-trees; healthy; depots seven minutes' walk; rent, $600; also, large house, sixteen rooms; twenty acres, outbuildings, half acre grove and fruit; furniture for sale; terms, rent, partly furnished, $1,500. DALTON & CONNER, No. 12 Pine st., Room No. 4, or No. 15 West 21st st.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, TO let or lease, furnished.—A first-class residence, containing seventeen rooms, handsomely frescoed; all modern improvements; carriage-house, stables, icehouse, and nine acres of land in fruit, lawn, and vegetables; about 900 feet from depot and adjoining residence of H. B. Claflin. Apply to C. H. & P. Bailey. Inquire of H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar-st.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE At Throg's Neck to let very reasonably.—House thoroughly furnished; large garden with all kinds of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; ice-house filled; cows, poultry, &c., for sale; also horses if desired; within fifteen minutes' drive of boat or cars, and less than one hour from City. Apply at No. 320 5th av., before 10 A. M.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—A FEW BLOCKS THIS side of Tarrytown, with side windows looking on 8th av., a four-story brick house, 25x65, lot 100 feet; fully furnished by Marcotte, and in complete order; will let to a private family for three years at $5,000. Address A. B., 54 Office Box No. 54, 777.

TO RENT—FLATS IN CORNER BUILDING 718T ST. and 3d av., entrance in 71st st.; only four blocks from Central Park; nine rooms, building 90 feet deep, all the improvements; rent moderate to good tenants. Apply to L. J. CALDWELL,

No. 26 3d av.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JAMES F. Birdsall at Purchase, five miles from Rye, three from White Plains; good buildings, orchards, and garden, with from two to four-acre lots. Apply on premises to ROBERT C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—WILLIAMSBURG, NO. 160½ LEE AV., three-story brick, modern improvement, rental $600; and No. 183 Rutledge st., three-story brick, English basement, rental $500; also, apartments. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO-STORY AND basement house No. 126 West 124th st.; three lots, plenty of grapes and small fruit; hot and cold water, and gas and heater; rent $700.

J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th av.

TO RENT—AT NISSEQUAGUE, ON NORTH SHORE of Long Island, cottage, with grounds; furnished; fine bathing; scenery; stabling; perfectly healthy and retired; can be reached in three hours or less from Wall st. CALEB T. SMITH, No. 102 Front st.

TO RENT—THE HALF OF A BROWN-STONE PRIvate house, built for two families, on 49th st., between Broadway and 8th av., with all modern improvements, separate for each family; rooms all lighted. Apply to owner, No. 239 West 49th st.

NO. 31 WEST 33D ST.—TO RENT FOR ONE OR more years; four-story house, 25x60, with extension. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,

No. 25 Pine st.

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 10 East 126th st., near 5th av., 22 feet wide, twelve rooms; rent, $2,000.

D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, A VERY DESIRABLE place, two acres; house fifteen rooms; carriage-house; fruit abundant; fine river view; rent moderate. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 238 Grand st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO let; all modern improvements, pleasantly located near depot. Inquire of real estate agents there, or of owner, No. 379 Pearl st., New-York.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE to rent, furnished; $50 st., near Park av.; perfect order; very desirable; rent moderate. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

UNFURNISHED—$50 A MONTH.—A BROWN-stone house of twelve rooms, with all improvements, near 5th av., opposite Central Park.

HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

TO LET—ELEGANT FRESCORD HOUSE, LEXINGton av., No. 786, near Central Park. Rent, $2,000.

H. J. HORN,

Hotel Branting, corner Madison av. and 58th st.

FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE—ON MURRAY Hill, three doors from Park av., to let on easy terms to a responsible private family.

GEO. W. DILLAWAY, No. 47 William st.

A FIRST FLOOR TO LET, $25; THIRD, floor, $25; brown stone, No. 780 Greenwich st.; near Bank; three rooms, No. 3 Bethune, $16; first floor No. 101 Waverley place, $15. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT, LOW.—FOUR-STORY MODERN brown-stone house, walnut stairs and trimmings, on 7th av. Boulevard, corner 127th st.; $1,200. Apply on premises.

RENT OR SALE.—HUDSON RIVER FRONT, modern house, furnished; fifteen acres, horse, cow, fruits; $1,500 season. C. H. CLARK, No. 111 Broadway, or W. J. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME VILLA, 22X60, CORner of 8th av. and Lincoln place (Degraw st.,) one block from Park entrance.

J. LACY, No. 588 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSES NOS. 416 and 418 4th av., together or separate. Inquire of owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

$1,800.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED HOUSE ON West 56th st., to private family. Apply to owner, GEO. W. DILLAWAY, No. 47 William st.

FLATS TO LET—FROM $43 TO $60 PER MONTH, at Nos. 554 and 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR (75x40 FEET) OF the three-story building Nos. 209 and 211 West 33d st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 223 WEST 10th st., near Bleecker; rent $200 a month. Address V. L. B., No. 86 Warren st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WHETHER YOU BUY, SELL, RENT, OR EXchange Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate, of any description, apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE.—SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x187,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

EIGHTH AVENUE, CORNER OF 46TH ST., WEST side, four new superior stores and basements to rent or lease; size 23 by 75; heavy plate-glass show windows; perfectly lighted; the best stores and basements on the avenue; examine them before renting elsewhere. TIMPSON & PRET, Broadway and 44th st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, TO A GOOD tenant, store No. 46 East 14th st., third house west of Broadway; size, 23x100; can be made 130; suitable for a first-class business; also, third and fourth floors in same building. Apply as above, to J. R. FRANKLIN.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY FOOT OF East 117th and 118th sts., containing sixteen or more lots, with a water front of 200 feet; a factory building 28 by 60, dock, &c.; will be rented in whole or in parcels, as may be desired. Apply to GEORGE W. NELSON, No. 317 Broadway, rooms Nos. 10 and 11.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 684 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY,

No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—SOUTHwest corner Houston st.; lot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,

No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,

No. 22 Pine st.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF BUILDINGS on corner of Broome and Mott sts., lately occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., 51x122, six stories; can be divided, and if required steam-power furnished. For terms, &c., apply to A. KURSHEDT, No. 44 7th av.

TO LET—NO. 19 JOHN ST., STORE AND BASEment; desirably located for jewelry business. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY

No. 22 Pine st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

BROADWAY STORE—25 BY 110 FEET, AND two floors below, finished to lease, opposite McCreary's; also, first floor over store, same size. Inquire of ALEXANDER EAGLESON, No. 88 East 4th st.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO TRAVELERS.—A LADY AND HER SERVANT will take charge of a house during the absence of owner; undoubted personal reference given. Address B. B., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, board-ng-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the UNION EXCHANGE BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately. Call and see.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDISH WOMAN, OR as housekeeper; understands all house-work well and thoroughly; has best of reference. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to wait on an elderly lady and

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

THE ERIE ROAD BLOCKED—A DEMAND FOR PAY.

THE STRIKERS AT SUSQUEHANNA—A RIOT IMMINENT—THE MILITARY TO BE CALLED UPON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 28.—The strike among the employes of the Erie Railway machine shops at this point, the most extensive and well-supplied works of the kind in the country, still continues. The complications and excitement become worse hourly, and at the present writing there is every prospect that the struggle will be maintained until the State Militia arrives here, or the demands of the men that they be paid their back pay is fully acceded to. A crowd of malcontents, numbering between 800 and 900 men, are assembled about the depot, and scattered at various points along the line, who are employed in capturing trains, and otherwise stopping transportation on the road. There are now standing here in the round-houses and yards ninety disabled engines, while nearly 1,000 cars on the sidings are filled with freight, coal, and petroleum. Fully $200,000 worth of property is now detained, which the men are determined to hold until they are paid. Yesterday Superintendent Benjamin Thomas decided to run a train through. He went up the road and met an express train. Starting the train he ran it at the rate of forty miles per hour, but the strikers, who were as equally determined not to be enchered, mounted the engine and tender, and captured the train. This signal victory was received with great applause by the men who were gathered about. To-day, Paymaster Richie, of the Delaware Division, announced that he would pay the wages due for February. The pay-roll was called, but the strikers would not accept the proposition, and hooted down the voice of the official, who, with several other officers of the road, protected himself within the office. Sheriff M. B. Helme, of Susquehanna County, had a conference with the Executive Committee of the shopmen. He stated that all wages due would be fully paid by Tuesday, the company stipulating that the men allow passenger travel to be commenced. If this proposition was not accepted he would call upon Gov. Hartranft for troops to take charge of the road and prevent disorder. The discontents took a vote and agreed to accept the proposal. Shortly after, however, the shrieking of the locomotive whistles announced another meeting. At this gathering the Chairman stated that the men had been sold by the Sheriff. He and other speakers then addressed the meeting. It was determined to hold together at any cost. The meeting closed with immense enthusiasm. Immediately after an express train came in from Deposit. This was at once captured. At Deposit a large number of emigrants are detained. They are being supplied with food by the citizens. The mails are not disturbed, as has been reported. The militia are now waiting at various points in the State, and if necessary they can reach here at a moment's notice. It is the general impression here that the Erie corporation is bankrupt, and no payments will be made to any of the employes. The people and press of this section are in sympathy with the men, and the opinion among all classes is that the company have acted in very bad faith with all the employes. Exciting events may soon be expected.

THE MEN TO RECEIVE THEIR PAY ON MONDAY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 28.—The following dispatch was received here this evening:

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Penn., March 28.

Gov. John F. Hartranft:

Strikers have just consented to let passenger trains run, and also to receive their pay on Monday. I hope the crisis is past. Will keep you advised.

(Signed,) W. H. JESSUP.

LATEST DISPATCHES—RENEWAL OF THE STRIKE—TROOPS TELEGRAPHED FOR.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Penn., March 28.—The strike has broken out again, and the road is completely blocked this evening. Sheriff Helm has telegraphed Gov. Hartranft for 1,500 troops.

THE MILITARY ORDERED TO SUSQUEHANNA.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Penn., March 28.—It is reported that a dispatch has been received here from Gov. Hartranft, saying that Gen. Osborne has been ordered to move his division to this place at once.

It is also said that the troops will be here to-morrow morning.

WHAT IS SAID AT THE ERIE OFFICE IN JERSEY CITY.

A TIMES reporter called at the Erie offices in Jersey City yesterday, and was informed that the company expected the "difficulty" would be amicably arranged in the course of the day. The company were in communication with the men, and expected that the trains would be running regularly from to-day. The general impression seems to be that the company will have to submit to the demands of the strikers, as in such a comparatively small place as Susquehanna a sufficient number of men to replace those on strike cannot be obtained.

HOW THE STRIKE IS FELT IN WALL STREET.

The stock market closed firm yesterday, with no especial features to note. Erie matters, as usual of late, gave rise to speculation, and the contradictory reports in regard to the condition of the strike of employes kept up an interest. The strikes at Jersey City and Weehawken have been broken up, and strikers have applied for employment at former pay. Erie officials state that orders were given to the Treasurer to pay off striking employes at Susquehanna up to date, and in case of continued trouble to close all the shops at that point. A telegraphic report was ventilated yesterday that the District Attorney at Susquehanna had informed the strikers that they were not violating the law; further, that the Sheriff at Susquehanna was powerless, inasmuch as his posse sympathized with the strikers; also, that the strikers had declared that no trains would be allowed to pass over the line at that point, until their demands were acceded to. Later in the day came the news that orders had been given by the Erie Company to continue the sale of through tickets at this end of the line, as trains were all running. And so all manner of stories were given rise to. The wiseacres of the street predict a very lively time in stocks this week, and the indications certainly point that way. The amount of outside buying at present is remarkably large. Postmaster James received a telegram yesterday afternoon to the effect that the trouble on the Erie Railway Line at Susquehanna would not prevent the transmission of mails by that route. The agents of the Erie Road in the City received directions last evening to resume the sale of tickets for passenger trains.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE STRIKERS—RETURN OF THE "SPECIALS" TO JERSEY CITY.

The strike at Susquehanna interfered considerably with the running of trains yesterday. No trains went beyond that point, and passengers for more distant places were obliged to travel by other routes. The strikers created much disturbance in the town during Friday night. They broke into the school-house, destroyed most of the property in it, and committed other unseasonable depredations. The company sent a number of "Specials" from Jersey City to Susquehanna on Friday night, to repress the disorders, but the disturbances had ceased upon their arrival. The company paid them yesterday. It is probable that they will resume work to-morrow, and that trains will be run again as usual. The deputies were brought back soon after their arrival in Susquehanna, and were paid as they passed out of the cars on their arrival in Jersey City. A number of them "repeated" by going back into the cars, and so succeeded in drawing double pay for their services.

THE SCRANTON MILITARY UNDER ARMS.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* of Saturday morning says: "The different military companies of this city assembled at their several armories last night in response to orders telegraphed from Gen. Osborne, of Wilkesbarre, and held themselves in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice to Susquehanna Depot, for the purpose of quelling any riotous demonstrations that might arise out of the extensive strike existing there among the mechanics in the employ of the Erie Railway Company. The latest accounts report the town quiet, and the military of this city, after remaining in readiness until a late hour, received orders from Gen. Osborne to the effect that their services were not required last night."

The same paper says that the strike caused an increase in the travel over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, the passengers being compelled to take other roads at Susquehanna in order to get through to New-York. Friday four car loads of Erie passengers passed over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to New-York.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

CONTEST BETWEEN IRA A. PAINE AND JAMES WARD FOR $1,000 AND THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

In the annals of pigeon-shooting no match has created greater excitement than the contest between the American champion, Ira A. Paine, of this City, and the Canadian champion, James Ward, of Toronto, Canada. The match was for $500 a side and the championship of America. It was arranged last week, after a month had been consumed in challenges and counter challenges. The contest was to have been decided at Fleetwood Park, Morrisania. Mr. Henry Bergh, however, threatened to arrest the principals and seize the pigeons if the contest took place in New-York, and the parties agreed to decide the contest at Stamford, Conn. A special train was chartered to carry the patrons of the sport to that place. Owing to the notoriety of the principals an immense crowd congregated to witness the event. The gathering comprised all classes, all grades and shades who had come from Providence, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and New-Jersey. Delegations from the Jerome Park, Long Island, New-Jersey, and Forester Gun Clubs, of Buffalo, were also in attendance. Among those assembled in front of the Club-house were Thos. Taylor and Wm. Taylor, of New-Jersey; Jas. Woods, of Philadelphia, and a number of other noted sporting celebrities. Payne and Ward have contested matches before now. Their first contest took place at Brockton, Canada West, in February, 1869, when they shot at 50 birds each, for $1,000 and the championship of America. Ward won the match, killing 45 to Paine's 43. On Paine's return to this City, he challenged the Canadian champion to shoot another contest, and the challenge was accepted by Ward. The contest was to have been decided at Paterson, N. J., April 29, 1869, the match being at 100 birds for $2,000 and the championship. The contest resulted in a victory for Paine. They again met Nov. 21, 1870, at Toronto, when they shot at 100 snow-birds for $500. Ward won, killing 42 to Paine's 36. Ward has since defeated Paine at Buffalo. Ward has only one arm; he loads his gun himself, and in many instances "traps and handles" for himself. He has won over twenty matches, and met all the best marksmen in this country, Canada, and England. The conditions of the contest yesterday were as follows: Each to shoot at 100 birds, fifty single rises from H and T traps, Rhode Island rules, and twenty-five double rises each from steel plunge traps, Forester Club of Buffalo rules, the one killing the most out of a hundred to win, for $500 a side and the championship of America, Paine to bring the birds on the ground in two baskets, and Ward to name what basket was to be shot from first. Although Ward came from Toronto, he was allowed no expenses, and all the money taken in at the gate went to Paine. Mr. Ward informed Paine that it is customary in all contests to allow expenses, and the money taken in at the gate is either divided, or each contestant receives a third, and the owner of the track the balance; but in this case Paine would not allow either expenses or a third of the gate-money, and, rather than have the match fall through, Ward gave him all his own way. At 1:30 P. M. Johnson, the pool-seller, of Twenty-eighth street, began to sell pools on the contest. Paine was the favorite on the first fifty single birds, and brought $25, while Ward sold for $20. Shortly after 2 o'clock both men came on the ground. Ernest Staples, of this City, was selected judge for Paine; J. H. Miller, of Markham, for Ward. Oliver Marshall, a noted gambler and pool-seller of Providence, was the referee selected by George Wilkes. Ward had agreed that the latter gentleman should select that official, but when he found out that it was Marshall he would not permit his friends from Canada to wager any money, nor did he wager any himself, although Paine was the favorite on the single birds, and notwithstanding that the birds Ward had to shoot at had been tampered with, Ward killed the majority out of that number, shooting 45 to Paine's 43. In the double bird contest Ward was the favorite. Pools sold, Ward $25, Paine, $13. All through this contest Ward protested that Paine was not holding his gun according to the rules. The referee, although selected by George Wilkes, paid no attention to the protest. Ward also asked the referee repeatedly to keep a friend of Paine's away from the birds, and again Ward received no satisfaction. Several of the outsiders called Ward's attention to the basket of birds that were being "fixed," as one of the parties termed it, but the referee merely ordered him away, and winked at the rascality that was going on. The result was that Ward had to watch two birds in the trap, also those in the basket, and lost the match by five birds. The following is the score:

SINGLE BIRDS.

Paine—1 0 0 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 0 1 0 1 0, 1 1 0 1 0—total, 43 out of 50.

Ward—1 0 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 0, 0 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 0 1 0 1, 1 1 1 1 1—total, 45 out of 50.

DOUBLE BIRDS.

Paine—11, 01, 11, 01, 11, 11, 10, 10, 10, 11, 01, 11, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 10, 10, 10—total, 38.

Ward—10, 11, 11, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 00, 10, 11, 00, 10, 11, 11, 11, 00, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 00, 11—total, 33.

In the first 50 Paine killed 37 in succession; Ward killed 24. The match lasted two hours, forty minutes. Ward states he will not shoot any more contests East.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

TWO MEN KILLED—OTHERS INJURED—CARELESSNESS OF A SIGNAL OPERATOR.

At about 5 o'clock last evening a collision occurred in Jersey City, on the Harsimus freight branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which cost two men their lives, and may result in the death of a third. A freight train, drawn by engine No. 941, was making its way to the freight yards at Harsimus Cove, while another freight train, drawn by engine No. 321, was traveling in the opposite direction. Just beyond the signal office, near the Point of Rocks, the two trains came into collision. The engineers on board of both trains were thrown out of their places. Day, the fireman of No. 941, was caught between the locomotive and tender, and so badly crushed that death was instantaneous. His body was found lying beneath one of the engines. It was badly scalded, and both legs were broken. A brakeman, whose name could not be ascertained, was thrown from the top of one of the freight cars through a hole in the platform of a flat car in advance of that on which he was riding, and then to the ground. His skull was broken in, and one of his arms was almost cut off near the shoulder. The engineer of No. 941, Metz by name, was slightly scalded, and Keyes, the conductor, was so badly scalded that there is some doubt of his recovery. The bodies of the dead men were removed to the Morgue on Jersey avenue, Jersey City, and Coroner Parslow, of Hoboken, was ordered by County Physician Buck to hold an inquest. Several of the cars were damaged. The two colliding engines were badly smashed. The accident is attributable to the gross negligence of the telegraph operator at the signal station near which it happened. He had special directions from the Central Office in Jersey City to give train No. 941 the right of way, and to hold train No. 321 until the other had passed his station. Instead of this he instructed the conductor of No. 321, on its arrival at his station, to go forward, and the result was the collision. As soon as the result of his carelessness became known to him, he fled from the signal office, and was preparing to make his escape, when he was taken in custody by an officer connected with the Third Precinct Police force. He is held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONTEST.

The Senatorial committee appointed to investigate the claims of Walter S. Pinckney to the representation of the Eighth Senatorial District, now occupied by Hugh H. Moore, commenced its labors yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Committee consists of Senators Cole, Bradley, and Tobey. Mr. John J. Davenport at the commencement of the proceedings drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that Moore was ineligible for his present position, because he had deserted from the Union Army during the civil war and had not availed of the advantage afforded by the proclamation of 1865. Moore, he said, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment New-York State Volunteers, but deserted, opposite Algiers, in 1863. He had never sought pardon under the Presidential proclamation of March 3, 1865, which removed disabilities from deserters, and he still lay under the charge of desertion. Evidence was then taken, and during the day several witnesses were examined who testified simply to having voted for Moore at the last election. It was ascertained in many instances that the witnesses did not know for whom they voted; that they were led on by a Tammany whip, whose behests they uncomplainingly obeyed. The investigation will be resumed to-morrow.

HOMICIDE AT EAST NEWARK.

John Sherry died at his home, in East Newark, yesterday, in consequence of injuries received at the hands of John Connors, during a fracas in that town on St. Patrick's Day. Coroner Parslow has been ordered by County Physician Buck to hold an inquest. Connors has been allowed to escape through the negligence, criminal or otherwise, of the East Newark officials. Coroner Parslow ordered, a couple of days ago, that he be committed to jail, to await the result of Sherry's injuries. Instead of committing him, the constable who arrested him took him before an East Newark Justice, who held him in $200 bail. Connors has since left the town, and cannot now be found. Sherry's wife, on Friday, went before a Justice of the Peace, and charged her dying husband with having assaulted her. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and the constable arrived to take him into custody while he was breathing his last.

THE CASE OF JOSHUA D. MINOR.

United States District Attorney Bliss yesterday entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Joshua D. Minor, against whom there were three indictments for having in his possession plates for counterfeiting $2 bills.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Three sneak thieves were sentenced at the Hudson County Sessions, yesterday morning. Is not this a warning to sneak news thieves?

At the Russian Greek Chapel, No. 951 Second avenue, Rev. Father Bjerring will preach to-day in the English language.

The Junior exhibition of the University of the City of New-York, takes place at the Academy of Music next Thursday evening.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education will be held at the hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets, 1st of April next, at 4 P. M.

A complimentary benefit will be given at Robinson Hall in Sixteenth street, to Miss Melville to-morrow evening. Music and recitations.

Rev. David B. Jutton will preach this morning in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, and at the conclusion of the services baptism will be administered to several persons.

Coroner Croker will hold an inquest in the case of Richard V. De Peyster, of Rutherford Park, N. J., who dropped dead in the bar room of the Remsen House, on Friday evening.

Mayor Havemeyer received another communication from Capt. Van Cleve, of Lewiston, yesterday, in relation to improving the canals and the necessity of immediately commencing the work.

Ellen Boylan, thirty years old, residing in Tremont, about three weeks ago, while dressing her hair, was burned to death by her tournure catching fire. Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday.

The homeopathic physicians of this City and vicinity have made arrangements for the celebration of the 119th anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann by a banquet at the St. Cloud Hotel on the evening of April 10.

A charitable entertainment for the benefit of the poor of the City will be given next Saturday, at 4 P. M., at the Mercantile Library Association, Astor place. Miss F. H. Churchill will give some select readings and recitings.

The following foreign mails were conveyed from this port yesterday: By the Republic, 24,425 letters and 51 bags of papers; Mosel, 28,100 letters and 37 bags of papers; Colon, for Aspinwall, 3,620 letters and 14 bags of papers.

Theresa Adams, of No. 12½ Thompson street, a forbidding-looking specimen of the African race, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from Charles J. Condi, of No. 29 Broadway, on Friday evening.

Coroner Croker was yesterday notified to hold an inquest in the case of Joseph G. Wheeler, a boy, seven years old, residing at No. 214½ Mulberry street, who died from being hit on the head with a stone by a playmate, named Thomas Nagle, of No. 233 Mulberry street. Nagle has been arrested.

A meeting of the officers of the German veteran societies was held last night, when arrangements were discussed to participate with their respective organizations in the mass-meeting called by the German Emigrant Society to denounce the course and policy of the Emigration Commissioners.

To-morrow evening a company of Carolina singers will give an entertainment at East Side Hall, Eighty-sixth street, in which a series of original plantation melodies will be rendered. The voices of this company have not been cultivated, and the songs rendered by them will be eminently characteristic of those sung in the Southern plantations.

John Burns, of the New-England Hotel, and James Clark, of No. 68 Greenwich avenue, were held in $1,000 bail each yesterday, by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing a suit of clothes belonging to James Feeley, of No. 225 West Nineteenth street. They strenuously denied the charge, but looked much in want of a tailor.

The steam-ship Merrimac which is seven days overdue at this port, was heard from yesterday via Lisbon. The steamer arrived at Para March 12, with a shaft broken. She was to leave Para on the 20th, and is looked for here April 4, prox. The steamer Eagle arrived at St. John's, N. F., yesterday, having returned from the seal-fishery with 23,000 seals.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Pauline Winslow Bridge, wife of Lewis K. Bridge, who died in Paris on the 5th of this month, took place yesterday morning from St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Stuyvesant place. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Abraham Bessinger, Charles Lamson, Robert George Remsen, George W. Lane, Joel B. Post, and Benjamin L. Swan.

Charles Vassler is head waiter at No. 309 Fifth avenue, and Samuel Henry held a similar position in the same house until Friday, on which day Mr. Vassler informed Mr. Henry that his services were not required any more. This incensed Henry, and pulling out his pistol, he snapped it in the face of Vassler, but fortunately it did not explode. Henry was arrested, and held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

The Second Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, formerly and for many years worshiping in West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue, but more recently in Continental Hall, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, have recently purchased the Jewish Synagogue on Thirty-ninth street near Eighth avenue, which will be opened for divine service at 10:30 A. M. to-day. The Pastor, Rev. A. Stevenson, preaches in the morning, and Rev. D. Gregg will assist in officiating.

The annual meeting of the New-York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held to-morrow evening in the Free Tabernacle Church, West Thirty-fourth street. Mr. J. B. Cornell will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. R. L. Dashiel, D. D., and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. The music will be under the direction of Prof. G. P. Benjamin. The proceedings will be opened with prayer by Rev. John E. Cookman, and will close with benediction.

The New-York Cheap Transportation Company have just received a supply of the printed reports of the National Convention of the American Cheap Transportation Association, held at Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, to 17, 1874. The report contains many important facts and other valuable matter in connection with the subject discussed at the meeting. The opening address by Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, President of the Association, and the remarks of other prominent gentlemen are interesting.

Mr. James Gayler, special agent of the Postal Department, who has been commissioned to examine into the working system, revenues, and expenses of the Post Offices in the newly-annexed districts of this City, and to report upon the advisability of abolishing the offices and making them stations of the City Department, commenced his labors yesterday in Westchester County. A full report cannot be made for some time yet, as the field to be gone over is by no means a small one.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 466 arrests during the week.

The tax receipts for the past week amount to $140,284 37.

Corrections of errors in personal taxes will be made at the office of the Board of Assessors only during the month of June and between the hours of 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Daniel Hanley, a brick-layer, was remanded for trial by Justice Morse yesterday morning, on a charge of attempting to set fire to his apartments at No. 504 President street.

The residents of the Eastern District of Brooklyn have petitioned Congress to make an appropriation during the present session of $600,000 to remove obstructions at Hell Gate.

A slight fire, occasioned by the accidental ignition of some waste paper, occurred in the Common Council Chamber yesterday morning. It was speedily extinguished by one of the female sweepers.

The house-hunters are out in force already. Parties of them may be seen in almost every street ascending or descending the stoops of houses which are placarded "To Let." House-hunting is not generally regarded as a pastime.

The trial of Sanborn, Hawley, and Vanderwerken, indicted for defrauding the Government in connection with the Sanborn contracts, is set down for to-morrow at noon, in the United States Eastern District Court, before Judge Benedict.

Several of the Brooklyn soup-houses will be closed after April 1. The Police have within the past few days arrested a large number of able-bodied vagrants who, day after day, crowd the soup-houses to the exclusion of the more modest poor.

A writ of error was granted yesterday by Judge Gilbert to allow counsel to perfect an appeal in the case of Joseph Harvey, who was convicted some weeks ago in the Court of Sessions of highway robbery, and sentenced to Sing Sing for nine years and six months.

The Saloon-keepers' Protective Association at their last meeting denounced the temperance movement in this city as a "fraud and a sham," and resolved that if the saloons of any of the members of the association were visited by the temperance ladies the Police would be applied to for protection.

Rev. A. P. Peabody, preacher of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., will preach this evening for Rev. Mr. Putnam, at the Church of the Savior, corner of Pierrepont street and Monroe place. Dr. Peabody's high reputation as a theologian, scholar and preacher, ensures an intellectual treat.

Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, associate counsel with the District Attorney in the case of the People against Ex-City Treasurer Sprague, is rapidly recovering from the effects of his recent serious accident. He is now able to leave his bed, and will, it is hoped, be completely recovered by the time the Sprague case comes on in April.

A discussion arose at the meeting of the Board of City Assessors yesterday as to the right of the Assessors to tax property for improvements according to the benefit derived, without regard to the value of the property. The Assessors are of opinion—and the opinion is supported by the Corporation Counsel—that they have that right. The matter was referred to a committee to report.

It was rumored yesterday that the Court of Sessions Grand Jury, at present deliberating, have found indictments against the Commissioners of Charities. It will be remembered that indictments were found against the Commissioners by a previous Grand Jury, but were rendered void owing to the fact that District Attorney Britton was removed before affixing his signature to the true bills.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The steamers Adelphi and Alexis will resume their trips for the season, between New-York and Sing Sing, on Tuesday next.

Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., will administer the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates, in Trinity Church, Sing Sing, on Monday afternoon next, and in St. Paul's Church, in the same village, on Monday evening.

Rev. Dr. Hollingsworth, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, who went to Europe last Summer for the benefit of his health, was at Palermo, Sicily, at last accounts. He expects to spend the month of April in France, May in England, and return home in June.

The Republicans of the Town of Greenburg, for the first time, have determined to take a decided stand against Democratic rule in that locality, and with that view have nominated a clean Republican ticket for town officers, as follows: For Supervisor, Daniel W. King; for Town Clerk, Wolfred Bird; for Assessor, Charles A. Adams; for Town Auditors, John E. Williams and James S. Millard.

STATEN ISLAND.

The United States revenue steamer Grant, Capt. Treadway, has again arrived at her anchorage off Stapleton, after a long cruise along the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey in search of stranded or disabled vessels.

An amateur dramatic entertainment will be given on Tuesday evening at the Old Lyceum, on the Richmond road, Stapleton, in aid of the Smith Infirmary at Tompkinsville and the Seamen's Benevolent Society.

Only two of the young thieves captured on Staten Island on Friday, charged with robbing the Post Office at Stapleton, were held on that charge—Daniel Lynch and John Cummings. The others, three in number, were held as witnesses, and all were conveyed by Officers Romer and Ambrose before United States Commissioner Winslow, of Brooklyn, who yesterday afternoon committed the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

At the annual meeting of the Elizabeth Fire Department, held on Friday night, Thomas Forsyth was elected Chief Engineer.

The Italian who was wounded in the riot at the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western tunnel, on Thursday, has been removed to one of the New-York hospitals.

Ex-Tax Receiver Broadwell, of Newark, who was expected to plead, yesterday, to the indictments found against him for official embezzlement, did not put in an appearance.

A new railroad is to be built from the Delaware River, near the mouth of Monroe Creek, in Hopewell Township, to the Central Railroad at Bound Brook. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000.

Christiana Lachenmeyer, who was recently convicted in the Essex County Sessions of having set fire to her premises on Springfield avenue, Newark, was yesterday sentenced to one year's confinement in the State Prison.

The last meeting of the Paterson Board of Education was held on Friday. The report of the School Superintendent showed an average attendance at each of the nine high schools in the city of seventy-seven. No business of importance was transacted.

The Sears will case, which has engaged the attention of the Paterson courts for over a year, was disposed of yesterday. The heirs disputed the account of the executors, Dr. Amiraux and Mrs. Sears, charging that they had so managed the estate that it is worth $6,000 less than it ought to have been worth. The court stated that the books had been kept without system, but held, nevertheless, that the estate had been honestly administered, and rendered a decision in favor of the executors.

[Advertisement.]
"EASTER FESTIVAL HAT."
KNOX'S LEADING STYLE.
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco and way ports.—For San Francisco—J. C. White, C. P. Higgins and wife, Mrs. A. W. Lindsley, Mrs. H. C. Dearborn and three children, Isaac C. Smith, J. Malcolm Smith, Mrs. Wallace, Henry Smith, Dr. E. S. Hoffman and wife, Chas. B. Booth, John Wilson, Arthur F. Brown and wife, Miss Holt, Miss Lucy M. Goodell, Sydney C. Bullock, Dr. Geo. H. Marvin, Geo. B. Gray, Miss Caroline Deiffenbach, J. V. Truex, Hosea Stanffer, H. C. Devening, W. L. Corning, Thos. Hayselden and wife, C. A. Keeler and wife, Dr. W. D. H. Quinby, Mr. Camfield, Walter Campbell, C. W. Coburn, Thos. Ford, Mr. Mas and wife, E. C. Spencer, E. Nicholson, wife, child, and two infants, Cloud Shumway, Madison V. Dedfreest, Frank Randall, Robt. Glenn, Chas. D. Hayes, wife, and two children, Geo. M. Harding, Wilson Hayes, wife, son, and two children, Jean Lemencier, Geo. W. Potter, Dr. L. H. Andrews, John H. Fiteoms, G. L. Poor, Timothy Keleher, E. D. Hathaway, F. G. Gould, Mrs. Catherine McHane, daughter, and three children, Mrs. Francis A. Reid and daughter, George H. Purdy and wife, N. Henry Gibbs, William A. Jervis, C. H. Flagg, Josiah H. Day, J. C. Field, George F. Giess, W. Alfred Williams, Stanley Sheldon, W. A. Hepburn and wife, Edward A. Gillett and wife, C. H. Simms and wife, H. D. H. Thompson, August Skulkman and sister, M. C. Sharp, Morris Collins, Miss Julia McDonnell, H. F. Spangler, Miss Maria Maiky, Charles E. Welster, wife, and two children, Miss Maggie Grogan, Miss Mary E. McDonough, W. H. Burnett, James Nicholson, Miss Maggie Quinn, John P. Cowan, B. R. Eldridge, Miss Mary O'Brien, George Sewell, S. G. Barnes, John B. Nelson, George W. Brice, wife, and two children, C. Porter, wife, and three children, Miss Catherine Giddins, M. McDonald, wife, and child, C. A. Smith, Clarence Pomroy, J. A. M. Conrad, James Beach, Miss Margaret Connelly, Miss Mary McDonough. For way ports and Kingston, Jam.—Charles R. Flint, James A. Ring, United States Navy, Oliver Knight, United States Navy, J. L. Mo'a De Bt, James E. Thompson, J. M. Sorzano, G. Ross and wife, F. A. Isaac and wife, Mrs. T. Q. Browne, W. G. Wheildon, F. W. Wheildon, Miss Florence Crompton, Capt. E. Howes, J. Dias, L. Dow.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—George L. Gerau, Miss M. Brooks, Miss Lillian Stevens, J. A. Kees, B. Pope and wife, Florence Miaskoski, Miss Metcalf, Miss A. Metcalf, Edgar C. Parkhurst, W. E. Van Pelt, J. Nourse, E. N. Willets, Miss J. Yale, Mrs. F. S. Holbrook, Miss Mary Atwater, Mrs. S. Patton, Miss Mattie Gould, Miss J. D. W. Gould, N. D. Bangs, C. P. Colter, Miss J. Bangs, Miss M. Yale, Charles Whiteman and wife, A. J. Hull, F. B. McNeill, J. F. Young, M. Metcalf and wife, L. R. Horne, G. B. Thomas, Miss Wood, Miss Belia Dunn, Dr. Walter De F. Day and wife, J. A. Merrill, Mrs. J. M. Bissell, Miss Carrie Woodbridge, Daniel Bacon, Washington Quinlan, Miss Fannie Patton, Miss Annie E. Lambert, Mrs. J. Lambert, J. D. Lawrence, W. Lambert, C. Yale, A. T. Mann.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—Wm. Orton, Mrs. Orton, H. H. Whitney, Miss Kate Whitney, Hon. G. W. Baker, A. Friedman, Miss A. Friedman, Johannes de Beer, Wm. Hugh Berners, Mrs. Berners, E. P. Sale, C. M. Nichols, Jr., E. Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Ethel Cunningham, Miss Hester Cunningham, Miss Ulmer, E. Seignouret, G. Moeckel, Jonathan Cordukes, Chas. Eccleston, J. B. Sprague, Wm. Charles, Hon. J. F. Pakenham, Dr. J. L. Perry, Jr., A. Strauss, Aaron Kastor, Capt. W. C. Green, Thos. F. Squires, John S. Morley, Thos. J. Ashe, Mrs. Ashe, child, and infant, Edward Gilmore.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool—Theodore Torrey, John Wilmont, Miss A. G. Wood, Miss Wood, Cuthbert Lynne, J. H. Lewis, F. Hill, Mrs. E. Creedon and child, Mrs. S. Forsyth, Robert K. Sinclair, Stephen Birch.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:50 | Sun sets.....6:21 | Moon sets...4:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:20 | Gov. Island..6:09 | Hell Gate...7:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, March 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Pederson, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Mosel, (Ger.,) Ernst, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; George Washington, Whitehead, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Richmond, Read, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Vindicator, Martin, Baltimore, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks Carrie Wyman, Cochrane, Cadiz, R. P. Buck & Co.; Samuele, (Ital.,) Ralio, Genoa, Sgobel & Day; Aquilla, (Nor.,) Gerard, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Juno, (Swed.,) Lockner, Cronstadt, Tetens & Bockmann; Cleone, Maloney, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Brugiere & Aviles; Cassa Marittina, (Ital.,) Oliveira, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Verites, (Russ.,) Humble, Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fearless, (Br.,) Slater, Cardenas, H. J. De Wolfe & Co.; Etta Loring, Loring, Melbourne, Mailler & Quereau.

Brigs Louisa Price, (Hayti,) Wilson, Port-au-Prince, B. Murray, Jr.; Eva M. Johnson, Stout, Fernandina, Brett, Son & Co.; Svea, (Norw.,) Moren, Constantinople, Fabri & Chauncey; Ramirez, Barnard, Montevideo, J. O. Ward & Co.; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Tewksbury, Hamilton, Jones & Lough; Magdala, (Br.,) Outhouse, Sackville, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Co.; Katie, (Dan.,) Robinson, Pernambuco, T. Norton & Co.; Princess Beatrice, (Br.,) Simmons, Point-a-Pitre, H. A. Vatable & Son.

Schs. Washington Freeman, Robinson, Barracoa, I. B. Staples; Helen Augusta, Wells, St. John's, P. R., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Chas. E. Paige, Grace, Sagua la Grande, J. H. Winchester & Co.; S. P. Codwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hermann, (Ger.) Reichmann, Bremen, March 11, via Southampton 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Head strong westerly winds the entire passage; March 21 to 25 experienced severe gales from W. and N. W. with tremendous seas; March 26 lat. 41.32, lon. 65.31, passed bark Germania (Ger.) bound W. The H. brings 8 cabin and 166 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ridney, Glasgow, March 11 with mdse. and 36 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Absalom, (Dan.,) Larche, Copenhagen Feb. 25, and Leith March 8, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Brace, Glasgow March 13, and Larne 14th, with 5 cabin and 58 steerage passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow March 14, and Moville 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans March 22, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Baltimore, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah March 25, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Edgar, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Liverpool Feb. 18, with mdse. to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Harvest Queen, Jansen, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to Charles H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Leocadia, (Ger.,) Wenke, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. to H. Batjer & Co. No date, lat 45, lon. 46, passed an iceberg.

Bark Rhea, (Ger.,) Brodie, Rotterdam 53 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark John Campbell, (of Digby, N. S.,) Harkenson, Liverpool Jan. 22, via Tybee 7 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Bengal, (Swed.,) Backstrom, Bristol, E., 46 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Margaretha, (Ger.,) Ramien, Hamburg, Feb. 12, with empty barrels to C. Tobias & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales. March 14, on the western edge of the Banks, passed large quantities of field ice.

Bark T. K. Welden, Colson, Matanzas, March 1, with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Jenny, (Ger.,) Grote, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. to F. Schwoon. March 10, lat. 44, lon. 46, passed a large iceberg.

Bark Sarah, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Tilley, Bremen Feb. 10, in ballast to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Dexterous, (of Little Hampton,) Robinson, Colombo Dec. 3, and Aleppe 95 ds., with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Nuovo Dovero, (Ital.,) Cichero, Limerick 57 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Balder, (Swed.,) Wulff, Antwerp 50 ds., in ballast to order. Feb. 23, lat. 3 28, lon. 23 50, spoke bark Alliance, (Norw.,) from Antwerp for New-York; March 7, lat. 22 40, lon. 51, bark Helvetia, (Norw.,) from Dunkirk for do.; 25th, lat. 36 20, lon. 73, bark T. K. Welden, from Matanzas for do.

Brig Martineguelse, (Fr.,) Mogere, St. Pierre, Mart., 23 ds., with sugar to Jonas Phillips & Co.

Schr. Adela Corson, (of Cape May,) Godfrey, Caibarien, 8 ds., with melado to F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers.

Schr. H. M. McColley, Doughty, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Ella M. Pennell, (of Machias,) Mitchell, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to order.

Schr. J. J. Moore, (of Orient,) Franklin, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with molasses to Brugiere & Aviles.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Horizon, Leet, Somerset.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Pierce, Taunton.

Schr. Freeman, Robinson, Thomaston, with lime to order.

Schr. Carrie Holmes Lemond, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah 7 ds., with yellow pine to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Thomas Van Gilder, Van Gilder, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth White, Blake, Virginia.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Blake, Virginia.

Schr. A. & E. Benton, Jones, Virginia.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Samuel N. Smith, Connery, New-Bedford.

Schr. D. L. Sturgis, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Dimmick, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fred, Tyler, Terrill, New-Bedford.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. L. Vandewoort, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Bridgeport.

Schr. Eliza, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Mozel, for Bremen; Italia, for Glasgow; Harold Haarfager, for London; Arragon, for Bristol; City of Brooklyn, Republic, and Egypt, for Liverpool; Colon, for Aspinwall; Geo. W. Clyde, for Galveston; Geo. Washington and Gen. Meade, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond; ships John Mann, for Antwerp; Hope, for Liverpool; barks Etta Loring, for Melbourne; Sandy Hook, Fearless, and John J. Marsh, for Cardenas; brigs Katie, for Pernambuco; Louisa Price, for Port-au-Prince; Ennis, for Havana; Lily, for Caibarien; Belle, for St. Johns, N. F.; schrs. C. E. Paige, for Sagua; Melvin, for Newbern.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—Arr. steamers John W. Garrett, from New-York, and William Whilden, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamer Elizabeth, for New-York.

BOSTON, Mass., March 28.—Arr. bark R. A. Allen, from New-Orleans; brigs Hattie Eaton and Model from Cienfuegos; schr. E. Walch, from Hunnesa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 28.—Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Ashland, for Philadelphia; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; schrs. Elias Moore, for New-York; Nellie, for Baltimore; Susan Harker, for Philadelphia; Ann Dole, for Georgetown, D. C.; S. S. Bickmore, for Brunswick, Ga.

Cld. barks Cupid, for Liverpool; S. H., for Canary Isles; brig San Antonio, for Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 28.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Rachel, from Cuba. The brig Watch spoke, March 14, bark Samuel D. Carlton, from Shanghai, for New-York, lat. 20 20 N., lon. 68 45 W.; brig Potomac, from Demerara; barks India, E. & M. Cann; two Italian barks and a schr.

Arrived brig Rosebud, from Santos, for orders; Harvey Trowbridge, from Matanzas, for Baltimore; Witch, from Rio, struck by lightning Feb. 19, carried away maintop gallant mast, and stripped stay-sail from rigging in several places.

Passed out, barks Maggie Horton, for Genoa; Mary Evans, for Dublin.

Sld. brig Æolus, for Norfolk, for repairs.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 28.—Cld. steamers Cromwell and Metropolis, for New-York; ships Strathearn, for Liverpool, and California, for Havre; barks Daniel Draper, for Genoa; Marie, for Havre, and Rome, for Cronstadt.

Arr. at the Passes—Steamers New-Orleans and City of Dallas, from New-York; State of Louisiana, from Liverpool; bark Hortense, from Havre.

Sld. steamer Vanguard.

On the bars—At South-west Pass, steamer Vandalia; at Pass a L'outre, steamer Jamaican.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 28.—Arr. bark Fairy Belle from Rio Janeiro; schrs. B. T. Crocker, Jamaica; Augustus J. Fabians, from Boston, with loss of foremast, head of topmast, two gag-topsails, jib, and part of rigging.

Sld. steam-ships San Jacinto, for New-York, and Wyoming, for Philadelphia; barks Fairy Belle, for St. Mary's; Delta, for Liverpool; Florella, for Port Royal; Maria, for Darien; Savannah, for Darien; Florence Chipman, for Liverpool; schrs. Maggie Mulvey, for Boston; Four Sisters, for Thomaston, Me.; John Wentworth, for Bucksport; C. E. Elmer, for Georgetown, and Horace Moodie, for Baltimore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 28.—Sld. for the United States, Livingstone, Three Brothers, Ryno, and Palermo.

Arr. out from the United States on the 27th, Camtoos, Elphinstone, Minnie Carvill, Eta, Cecilia, China, Neptune, Leste Dubrovacki, and Wander.

Arr. out from the United States on the 28th inst., Tyburnia, Hebe, and Genitori R.

Also arr. out from the United States, Napoleon and the schr. Sunbeam.

The ship Casilda, from New-York, for Liverpool, which arr. at Cadiz Jan. 1, leaky, has completed her repairs, and sld. yesterday for her destination.

The ship St. Mark, from San Francisco, for Liverpool, which put into Cadiz leaking and with choked pumps, will discg. for survey and repairs.

Ten hundred and fifty-six bales of cotton have been landed at Elsinore from the ship Charles A. Farwell, which stranded on the Island of Anholt while on a voyage from Savannah, for Reval.

MOVILLE, March 28.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Anglia, Capt. Small, from New-York March 11, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

REMOVAL
CARPETS.
CROSSLEY'S
WHOLESALE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.
Previous to removing to our new and spacious store we offer
GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

	Per Yard.
English Body Brussels	$1 50
English Tapestry Brussels	1 00
Three-Ply	1 25
Ingrains	50

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
338 BROADWAY AND 221 6TH AV.

FINE CARRIAGES.
OLD HOUSE OF BREWSTER,
Established 1838.
J. B. Brewster & Co.
Of Twenty-fifth St.
WAREROOMS,
5th Av., Corner 27th St.,
NEW-YORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIAGES OF THE HIGHEST ORDER OF EXCELLENCE ONLY.
Invite the attention of the public to the stock now offering at their warerooms, and in process of construction at the factory, including many patented designs and valuable improvements confined to their house, and also to the extensive facilities of their
REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,
A SPECIALTY OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.
NOTICE.
We desire to remind the public that we are solely manufacturers, and not "*dealers*," and are the Old House of Brewster, established 1838.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS
Have made the lame "his crutch forego, and leap exulting like the bounding roe."
We have thousands of certificates as to their great properties in the cure and alleviation of local affections.
NEURALGIA.
EXCHANGE BANK, MINOOKA, Ill., May 12, 1873.
MESSRS. ALLCOCK & CO.: I lost a leg in the late war, since which, until a year ago, I have suffered greatly from neuralgia in my stump. A year ago I began using your Porous Plaster on the stump. I wear one constantly, and have no neuralgia. I write this thinking it may benefit some poor unfortunate that has suffered as I have done.
DANIEL FERGUSON.
Letter from J. R. Decatur, Esq.
WATER ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1872.
THOMAS ALLCOCK & CO.: For many years I have suffered from lame and weak back, it being so weak I could not raise a ten-pound weight from the floor. It was painful for me to stand five minutes without leaning on something for support, and it was necessary for me to be very careful in walking, for the least misstep or jar caused me intense pain. The ALLCOCK POROUS PLASTER was often recommended, but my prejudices were so strong that it was a long time before I concluded to try them. Suffering so much, I was prevailed upon to give one plaster a trial. Wonderful to relate, it gave me immediate relief, and now I have, as it were, a new back; have no difficulty in standing, walking, or lifting. I send you this evidence for the benefit of my fellow-men. I feel that I would like every person to know of the value of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for weak backs. I have recommended them to many of my friends, who have sincerely thanked me for the good they have done them. Yours, respectfully,
J. R. DECATUR, No. 197 Water st., New-York.
They have cured hip disease, spinal affections, and the bed-ridden have again taken an active part in life, by the use of ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS; and now their fame and usefulness is IGNOMINOUSLY ASSAILED BY A
HOST OF COUNTERFEITERS
and BASE IMITATORS. These plasters, issued on the merits of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, are dangerous to the public health. All persons, when opportunity offers, should arrest the peddlers of these counterfeit plasters. Some are called
GENUINE POROUS PLASTERS.
Others are nearly an exact imitation of our label on the back of the Plaster, the difference being that "WAREHOUSE" in the counterfeit occupies the space where "294 CANAL STREET" does in the true and beneficial commodity.
HOW TO SECURE THE REAL POROUS PLASTER.
To save themselves from these miserable swindles, let purchasers observe that on each of the
TRUE ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS
THE INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP, PRINTED IN BLACK INK, HAS ON IT IN WHITE LETTERS "*B. BRANDRETH.*"
The stamp, with this name on it in white letters, infallibly insures the purchaser from fraud.
We warrant ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and will prosecute all parties who interfere with our Trade-marks.
B. BRANDRETH,
President of Porous Plaster Company of New-York.
Agency, Brandreth House, New-York.

NECK WEAR
NEW RICH GOODS
READY ON MONDAY.
Union Adams & Co.,
No. 637 Broadway.

REAL BARGAINS
IN
CHINA, GLASS, PLATED WARE,
AND
GAS FIXTURES.
In order to dispose promptly of $100,000 worth of surplus stock left over since the panic, and to make room for new Spring goods,
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway,
Offer the following inducements on a portion of their stock:
Twenty to forty per cent. discount on $50,000 worth of Gas Fixtures.
Twenty per cent. discount on $30,000 worth of China and Glass Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets, &c.
Twenty-five per cent. discount on $20,000 worth of Cutlery and Fine Plated Ware.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers of and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces,"
"ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges,"
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters,
COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, aged twenty-six; is a first-class cook, and thoroughly understands her work; is willing to assist with the coarse washing; best testimonials; wages $20. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

EASTER PRESENTS.
Prayer-books and Bibles, with bindings of velvet, leather, shell, and ivory, ornamented with gilt, silver, and gold mountings, in the mediæval styles.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

THE GALLEON TREASURE COMPANY
Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.
Capital Stock, $750,000, in 7,500 shares of $100 each.
The immediate object of the organization of this company is for acquiring and operating a concession granted by the Spanish Government—a copy of which may be seen at the office of the company—giving the right to recover the vast amount of treasure known, by well-authenticated facts of history, to have been sunk in the fleet of Spanish galleons in the harbor of Vigo, in Spain, in 1702.
A detailed historical statement, covering all the facts in regard to the sinking of this fleet of galleons, may be obtained, in pamphlet form, on application, either by post or personally, at the office of the company. A careful perusal of this pamphlet is urged not only for the information of those disposed to embark in the undertaking, but as a matter of historical interest.
Briefly outlined, these facts are as follows, viz.:
The treasure contained in the galleons of 1702, was the accumulation of four years, both public and private, and estimated at a value of eighty millions of pieces of eight (each piece of eight being the equivalent of one piastre, or Spanish silver dollar.) This fleet of galleons, laden with the treasure, and convoyed by a French fleet of twenty-three line-of-battle ships, arrived in the harbor of Vigo in September, 1702. An attack was made by a combined Anglo-Dutch fleet on the Franco-Spanish fleet, with a view to the capture of the treasure, on the 22d October, 1702. The success of the attack being imminent, the French and Spanish officers determined, rather than that the treasure should fall into the hands of the Anglo-Dutch, to burn and sink the galleons with the treasure, in the harbor of Vigo; and, in pursuance of this determination, fourteen of the galleons with the treasure were sunk, the remaining nine falling into the possession of the Anglo-Dutch, viz., four to the English and five to the Dutch. Of the four taken by the English, the most valuable, viz., the prize taken by the Monmouth, sunk at the entrance of the Bay of Vigo, from striking on a sunken rock: and the Dutch were compelled to abandon two of their prizes, being unable to extinguish the flames; thus leaving seventeen out of the twenty-three galleons submerged.
A comparatively small portion of coin, forming part of the treasure, had been landed at Vigo before the attack, but the total value of treasure submerged approximates, as near as can be determined, and upon the lowest estimate, at not less than thirty-seven millions of dollars.
The value and existence of the treasure being beyond doubt, the only question is the feasibility of its recovery. Upon this feature of the project, thorough reliance is placed upon the opinion, or rather unqualified assurances, of Col. John F. Gowen, the eminent American engineer, who, as is generally known, acquired a world-wide reputation from his extraordinary and unprecedented feat in raising the entire Russian fleet, consisting of seventy ships and vessels of war of all sizes, which were sunk by the Russians in the harbor of Sevastopol during the Crimean war. Col. Gowen, by a personal examination of the harbor of Vigo, has located and examined several of the galleons, their position and condition, and considers the raising of the treasure is a matter beyond the possibility of doubt, involving no serious difficulty, and unaccompanied by anything like the labor attending the operation of raising the Russian fleet.
Arrangements have been made with Col. Gowen, by which he is under engagement to take personal supervision of the recovery of the treasure and all matters relating thereto, and also undertakes to contract and supply all the necessary machinery and outfit.
Reference is particularly requested to the report of Col. Gowen, made after his examination, and also his supplement report, which throws additional light upon the subject.
The prominent features of the undertaking are: *First,* the enormous value of the treasure; *second,* the undoubted feasibility of its recovery; *third,* prompt and very large returns.
Of the capital stock the company give 4,500 shares, fully paid, for the purchase of the concession, leaving 3,000 shares for the purpose of raising the requisite working capital, and for which subscriptions are now invited.
The capital will be called up as follows:

Upon application	25 per cent.
Upon allotment	25 per cent.
Sixty days after allotment	25 per cent.
Total	75 per cent.

It is not contemplated to call up the remaining 25 per cent., unless it should hereafter be found requisite, and then only upon thirty days' notice. The 75 per cent. will produce abundant funds for all contemplated requirements, the remaining 25 per cent. being reserved for any contingency.
Applications for shares must be made on forms, obtainable by post, or in person, at the office of the company, or from the bankers of the company,
MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York, and must be accompanied by the payment of $25 on each share applied for.
Subscriptions will receive priority as applied for. In the event of no allotment being made to an applicant, the deposit will be returned forthwith, without deduction.
As soon as the three thousand shares now offered are subscribed for, the subscribers will be called together, to nominate seven persons from their number, to constitute the Board of Trustees. This course has been adopted after mature consideration, in order that parties investing in the enterprise may control the disposition of the capital, and direct the management of the company.
All moneys subscribed for stock will be paid by the subscribers direct to the bankers of the company, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., against their receipt for the same, and will be by them held intact, subject only to the disposition of the Board of Directors as above.
THE GALLEON TREASURE COMPANY.
Temporary offices, No. 17 Nassau st., New-York.

FURNITURE,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
PAPER-HANGINGS,
B. L. Solomon & Sons
Have on hand the HANDSOMEST STOCK of NEW GOODS of recent importation and of their own manufacture at lower prices than ever before offered to the public.
Drawings, Plans, and Estimates furnished at short notice.
657 & 659 Broadway.

Novelties and new designs in CARRIAGES, for Spring and Summer use.
Particular attention is invited to our stock of road wagons.
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
No. 558 Broadway.

GENUINE
VICHY
Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for dyspepsia, gout, gravel, diabetes, diseases of the liver, kidneys, and bladder.
Use None but the Genuine.
For sale by all leading retail grocers and druggists, and to the trade by
BOUCHE FILS & CO
No. 37 Beaver st., New-York,
SOLE AGENTS.

AMAZON
Ins. Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000,
With a net surplus over all liabilities, including reinsurance.
B. D. WEST, Secretary. GAZZAM GANO, President.
TEMPLE & BEATTIE, Ag'ts, 163 Broadway, New-York